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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A Philadelphia physician says peanuts, taken moderately and thoroughly chewed, are good for brain-workers.

Montana, reports a Pacific Slope paper, is overrun with blackmailers, garroters and blacklegs from all parts of the country.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has ruled that a man who is injured in a railroad accident while riding on a pass cannot recover damages.

The Armours in Chicago did a packing business of $60,000,000 last year, which was $5,000,000 in excess of 1888. Six thousand men were employed, and paid $3,000,000. The firm killed 1,200,000 hogs, 600,000 cattle, and 250,000 sheep.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has the only herd of buffaloes now in existence. There are fifteen animals in the herd, and they are corraled on a farm about four miles from Yankton, at the end of a railroad built by him and used by the public for excursions.

Stanley claims that his recent discoveries show that Victoria Lake in Africa is the largest body of fresh water in the world—a distinction which has always been awarded to Lake Superior. The Chicago *Herald* facetiously declares it rather mean of Stanley to discover in the backwoods of Africa a lake which discredits our own lake region.

Mrs. John Oliver of Nobleboro, Me., is a woman thoroughly skilled in the accomplishment of our grandmothers. During the year 1889 she has spun 125 skeins of yarn, woven 118 yards of cloth for blankets, one web of which took the premium at Damariscotta fair, woven 86 yards of rag carpeting, and moreover done all her house work and attended to all the duties usually devolving on a woman living on a farm.

Bishop Stenhouse, the leader of the Canadian Mormons, has written a protest against the proposal of an independent republic for Canada. The Latter Day Saints are afraid they might be interfered with should Canada become an independent nation or a portion of the American Republic. Stenhouse was formerly a member of the Canadian Legislature and resigned his seat to become a Mormon. He is now the recognized head of the Canadian Mormons, and his manifesto is issued from the Mormon settlement at Cardston in the Northwest Territories.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the destruction of human life by our railways is attaining truly alarming proportions. According to the estimate of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, the mortality from this cause in a single year is as high as 5693, while for the same period the number of persons injured in railroad accidents reaches 27,198. Of course a great proportion in both classes is made up of railway employes. Legislation by Congress for the protection of trainmen, as recommended by the President, is greatly to be desired, in view of the facts thus presented, and legislation by the States with the object of abolishing grade crossings would remove another fruitful source of danger.

A vessel from Durban, a small port on the southeast coast of Africa, arrived at Boston the other day, having on board a number of wild animals, among which, it is claimed, is a gorilla. The animal is about three feet tall, weighs 120 pounds and is extremely ugly and ferocious. During the voyage it broke open a strong wooden cage and made a savage attack upon the sailors. The vessel's captain was glad to be relieved of his disagreeable passenger and transfer it to a Boston museum, where it now is. It may be doubted, however, that the animal is a real gorilla. Only two gorillas have ever been captured alive. One of these died in a short time and the other is said to be alive in England.

According to an article in the New York *World*, based on reports from the treasurer of each state of the union, the actual wealth of the United States is computed at $61,459,000,000, as against $23,719,000,000 assessed valuation for taxable purposes. This estimate is exclusive of public property and an estimate of 3,000,000,000 held abroad. The population of the country, on the ratio of increase that obtained from 1870 to 1880, will be 65,000,000 next year. On this basis, and taking the *World's* figures of aggregate wealth, the amount per head of our population would be $945, or about the same as France and considerably less than Great Britain and Ireland. Commenting on its own figures, the *World* says: "The wealth of the United States now exceeds the total wealth of the whole world at any time previous to the middle of the eighteenth century, and the amount invested abroad is alone equal to the national wealth of Portugal and Denmark. The total wealth of only five nations is equal to the mere increase of the United States in the last nine years." Still the ratio of increase was greater in the decade between 1850 and 1860 than at any subsequent or prior period.

Snow Flakes.

Where do they go,
The melting flakes of the bright, white snow?
They go to nourish the April showers;
They go to foster the May-time flowers;
Where the roots of the hidden grasses grow,
There do they go.

How do they go?
Drop after drop, in a silent flow,
When the warm rain falls, and the winds are loud,
And the swallow sing in the rifts of the cloud,
Through the frozen veins of the earth below
They softly go.

Why do they go?
Because Dame Nature will have it so!
More than this, truly, I cannot tell;
I am neither a seer nor an oracle!
When all is answered, I only know,
That they come and go!

THANKFUL'S TRIALS.

"I'm sure," murmured Thankful Pennypacker, "I don't know what to do."

Thankful Pennypacker had come to the far West on what the facetious inhabitants of Blue Gulch would have called "a wild-goose chase."

She was one of the great majority of unemployed women in the State of Vermont, and her cousin, Squire Todd, had heard from his nephew's wife, who had a sister at Blue Gulch, that there was a district school-teacher wanted there.

"Chance for you, eh, Thankful?" said Mrs. Todd. "Better get off as fast as ever you can, or it'll be snapped up. Such positions don't go a-begging long."

Thankful looked up with big, wistful eyes.

"It's awful cold weather to go West, isn't it?" said she, a little timidly.

"Oh, if you're afraid of a little cold wind and a snow flurry or two!" said Mrs. Todd, elevating her nose.

And Thankful packed her trunk at once, and departed.

"Ain't it rather barbarous, mother," said the squire, "to send the poor gal way off West in such a blizzard as this 'ere?"

"Well, Joshua," said his helpmeet, "she's been here two good months now, and we want her room for your Aunt Eliza, that's got money to leave some day; and, besides, Dr. Lothair's a-coming pretty soon to visit old Doctor Jenningses' folks next door, and it's jest as well to have Thankful Pennypacker out of the way."

Squire Todd's lower jaw dropped.

"Why?" said he, in amazement.

"Why?" mimicked his wife. "Well, give me a man for solid thick-headedness! Hain't you got a darter of your own, and ain't Thankful Pennypacker a pretty gal, if she is past five-and-twenty year?"

"Oh," said the squire. "Matchmakin', eh!"

"Well, call it what you please," said Mrs. Todd. "Anyhow, it's time Electra was settled in life, and it's jest as well to have Thankful Pennypacker off somewhere else."

But when the Vermont girl reached Blue Gulch, old Mr. Wendell, the chairman of the board of trustees, professed himself exceedingly sorry, but the position had just been filled by a half sister of his own.

"We always give Western girls the preference," said he.

So poor Thankful went back to "Squire Todd's nephew's wife's sister," in a frame of mind widely different from her name, and uttered the piteous sentence that heads our story.

The nephew's wife's sister was called McCray—a stout, cheerful body, with bright blue eyes and a double chin.

"I declare to goodness, Miss Pennypacker," said she. "I feel sorry for you, but I hain't a minute's time to spare a-listenin' to what Miles Wendell said just now. Two o' the Chinamen have gone, and Bridget won't stir into the dinin'-room as long as Wong See is there. It's strange how she and the Chinese hate each other. And the train is due in forty minutes, and eighteen mealers have telegraphed ahead."

"Can't I help you?" said Thankful.

"You? Why, you're an educated lady," said Mrs. McCray.

"That's no reason I can't cook a fricasse, or bake a pumpkin-pie," said Thankful, smiling in spite of her troubles. "And I have no especial prejudice against Wong See; so I'd as soon go into the dining-room and see to the tables as not."

"Well, I'd be mortal obliged to you if you would," said Mrs. McCray, with a great sigh of relief. "Here's one o' my big white kitchen aprons to tie over your black serge dress, so it won't be spiled; and you'll find Wong See very teachable and docile."

So that Miss Pennypacker was flying around presently in the neat, cool rooms of the railway restaurant, where long tables, draped whith white, were decorated with evergreen and holly-berries, and the glass and crockery, albeit of the coarsest, was sparkling and clean.

The Blue Gulch meal station, as Mrs. McCray told Thankful, was celebrated all along the line for its pigeon-pies, its toothsome waffles, and its dainty bits of home-made cookery.

"And now you're here to sort o' keep Wong See straightened up," said she; "I can give my whole mind to the waffles."

A keen wind howling down the railway cut; a cloud of drifting snow, sharper than needles and pins; and then the shriek of the train. Wong See adjusted his clean white tunic and rubbed his hands.

"Supper allee readee," said he. "Missee Cray she got waffle all cookee."

"Och, the haythen Chinee!" said Bridget, in her den behind the tea and coffee holder, as she scowled unutterable things at the smiling Celestial.

The passengers rushed with one accord for the warm, cozy, savory-smelling dining-room, for the fame of the Blue Gulch waffles had penetrated far and wide—when all of a sudden there was an exclamation, a pause, a confusion.

"What is it?" said Thankful, who, with swift hands, was carrying tea and coffee this way and that.

"A gentleman has slipped on the icy car step," said Mrs. McCray. "I reckon likely he's broke his leg or arm or something. Here, Miss Pennypacker; you come to the waffle-irons. I'll just stop and see what the trouble is. McCray ain't never on hand at an emergency."

When the train had gone, the hurt passenger lay in a little white-curtained room up stairs.

Doctor Felton had set his broken arm and bandaged his sprained ankle.

"If you have moderately good luck," said he, "you need not be detained more than two or three weeks. And the people here are very kindly and respectable. They'll make you fairly comfortable, you'll find."

The wayfarer uttered a groan, but there was no appeal. On all the earth there is no autocrat like a country doctor.

Mrs. McCray was kind and motherly. Wong See, with his little almond-shaped eyes and perpetual smile, proved to be a capital nurse; and after a little the patient got used to his captivity.

"Who is that I hear singing down stairs at times?" he asked, one day.

"Well," said Mrs. McCray, "it's our Bridget. Does she disturb you? She will keep singing 'Nora, My Nora,' say what you will, and—"

"No, it isn't that howl," said the sick man, with a shudder. "It's some one singing bits out of the 'Trovatore'—little sweet trills and runs like a nightingale."

"Oh!" said Mrs. McCray. "I reckon that's Thankful."

"And who is Thankful?"

"Miss Pennypacker. My sister's husband's uncle's cousin, that came all the way from the State o' Vermont to teach deestrick school, and when she got here another woman gobbled it up—the sitooation, I mean."

"Oh!" said the invalid. "Yes, thank you, Mrs. McCray! If you'll put the lemonade pitcher on the table, I can reach it myself."

The big Michigan rose on the porch of the Todd farmhouse was all in blossom when Doctor Lothair came at last to make the long-promised visit to his friend, Doctor Jennings.

"But it ain't no use!" sighed Mrs. Todd to Electra, her daughter. "He's brung a wife with him, I'm told—a bride all the way from Dakota Turritory."

"Humph!" said disappointed Electra. "A regular wild Indian, I guess. But, for all that, I'm sort o' curious to see her. Let's go in to night, mother, when they're through tea."

So Mrs. Todd and the squire donned their best clothes, and Electra put on her newest set of fish-scale jewelry, and they all trudged over to "Jenningses' house," when the sun had set and the whip-poor-wills began to sing.

"Why, ma, look there!" said Electra. "It's cousin Thankful, sure's you're born, settin' on the piazzy, and—"

"No, it ain't!" said Mrs. Todd. "Yes, it is! Why, how on airth come she here?"

Thankful came running down the steps.

"Well, I declare!" said Mrs. Todd, secretly planning within herself how to avoid inviting Thankful to the house. "The fur West seems to hev agreed with you. Mercy, how red your cheeks be! S'pose you took advantage of the chance to come back East with Doctor Lothair and the bride. Where is she?"

"The bride?" Thankful's cheeks were redder than ever. "Oh, didn't you know? I am the bride!"

"You?" echoed Mrs. Todd.

"Yes. Come in and I'll introduce you to my husband."

Prosy old Doctor Jennings treated the visitors to a long account of the whole thing—from Doctor Lothair's accident at Blue Gulch to the wedding, where Wong See waited, and Mrs. McCray cooked the game and entrees. It was quite a romance, he declared.

And Squire Todd stopped on the way home to indulge in a hearty laugh.

"To think," said he, "what a mortal hurry you was in to get Thankful out of the way of this very man, so't Electra could hev a clear chance."

"Judge Todd," snapped his wife, "you shouldn't laugh out so loud and coarse! It's dreadful vulgar!"—*Saturday Night.*

Substantial Handshakings.

It was years since, in the Ozark region, where I was riding a circuit, that I saw a minister enjoy a most substantial handshaking, says a writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Shaking hands was his peculiarity. He believed in the potency of cordial grasp to win men to the church, and though successful in winning souls he was very unfortunate in the matter of getting dollars. In fact poverty continually stared him in the face. He owned a little farm and mortgaged it as long as it would yield a dollar. The mortgages were falling due, but there was no prospect of paying them. But it did not bother him a bit. He shook hands more heartily than ever.

"I have unbounded faith in handshaking to bring everything out right," he often said, until his penchant came to be the talk of the town. At last came the day when the mortgages must be foreclosed that would deprive him of the litle home that sheltered his family.

On the eve of that day a knock at the door of his house, which was a little way from town, called him. When he opened the door a whole crowd rushed in, and, without saying a word, commenced shaking hands. He felt something cold in the palm of the first man, and when the hand was withdrawn it stuck to his own. "That is the most substantial shake I ever experienced," he said, as he held up a $5 gold piece. But the next man stepped up and a silver dollar was left in the preacher's palm. No one would say a word in explanation, but pressed in on him as fast as he could stick the metal and bills into his pocket. The house was not large enough for the visitors, each one of whom deposited from $1 to $10 in the outstretched hand. Each left the moment his little errand was accomplished, and not a word could be had in explanation, except the last one, who, as he turned to go, remarked: "We wanted to play a little joke on you, and we have." The several "jokes" netted just $871. His home was saved and a neat balance was left besides. The minister maintained that he had contracted a habit that night that for a year afterward, when he shook a hand, prompted him to look into his own palm, half expecting to see a piece of metal there.

Functions of the Cocoanut.

In the arts and economics of South Sea Island life, the first place is taken by the feathered cocoanut which lines the white sand of the beach or nestles in the gorges of the precipitous mountain sides. Polynesia knows no want, can almost conceive of no luxury, without the province of the cocoanut to bestow. At once food and drink, it builds the islander his house and canoe; for one it adds the thatch and for the other the sail and rigging; it clothes him and provides him baskets in which to carry his food; it makes him an armor that will turn the sharpest arrow and the keenest spear; cradled in the feathery leaves as a babe, fed and housed and clothed and equipped for war from it as a man, at death he returns again to his cradle of infancy and is buried in a leaf. It is the characteristic feature of every view, the centre of all histories and the ornament of every tale. Bathing its roots in the salt sea, it lines every beach with tapering trunks that never grow straight skyward, as if they had been designed by their leaning and step-like leaf scars to make it all the easier for the indolent islander to climb for his natural food. Securely wrapped in its fibrous husk it floats unharmed through leagues of stormy seas and grows on any sandy islet where the rain never falls to be in time the support of whole communities who know not the taste of fresh water. About the feathery plumes of this tree of great resource group all the essentials of an island life.—*N. Y. Herald.*

True to His Trust.

In the pioneer period the bankers of Helena, Montana, thought nothing of sending $1,000,000 worth of gold dust by the freighting wagons across the country 200 miles to Ft. Benton for shipment by river. They intrusted the treasure to acquaintances who chanced to be making the trip, exacted no bond and felt no anxiety. The millions went through safely, although the boundary of the British dominions is temptingly near part of the route to Ft. Benton. Banker Hershfield of Helena tells an interesting story of a man by whom he once sent $150,000 in gold dust from Helena. The dust was put in the pocket of a jacket, which was worn next to the body. The man who carried the treasure was only a casual acquaintance of the banker. Two or three days out from Helena the stage by which the trip was being made met with an accident. It rolled down a hillside, and the treasure carrier was badly hurt. Several of his ribs were broken. He was taken to a cabin, and there he lay in agony, with the dust still fastened about him, positively refusing to let it be removed until Mr. Hershfield could be sent for and the trust could be returned to his hands. Men may not be more honest in Montana than elsewhere, but it is a fact that thefts of bullion have been of rare occurrence.—*Globe-Democrat.*

A TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

A Hunter in the Grasp of a Huge Grizzly Bear.

He Lies Still While the Brute Mangles His Body.

There were two Americans in the Santa Clara Valley of California at an early day—brothers—named Howard and Michael Overacker. They owned large farms, had a wide acquaintance and were very popular. They were also the best rifle-shots and the most cool and successful hunters in the county. I have seen Michael, at a turkey-match, kill his bird at 600 yards. They used to kill wild geese, coyotes, mountain quail, and hare on the run with their Henry rifles. Still, though they had shot hundreds of deer, antelope and elk, they never went grizzly hunting. At last, in 1868, in the San Benito mountains, Howard Overacker had his bear adventure, and the details are very characteristic of the habits of the grizzly.

The elder Overacker was then in the prime of life, extremely strong, wiry, lean and quick in his motions. His brother and a man named Ferguson formed the rest of the party. They left camp and separated, taking nearly parallel ravines. Howard was slowly working his way through the dense, thorny bushes, called by Californians chapparal, when he suddenly came upon a large and old grizzly at close quarters. The animal was less than twenty feet distant, and at once, with a roar of rage, threw himself upon Overacker. The hunter, with that marvellous rapidity which such men acquire, put a bullet into his foe, threw out the shell and had pumped another cartridge into the rifle when the giant of the wilderness struck him. The blow delivered with the right paw struck him on the face and neck, hurled the gun into the bushes, and felled him to the ground. The grizzly instantly caught him in three places—one paw over the ribs, breaking two, and tearing them loose; the other paw on the ankles, ripping and crushing the flesh; the teeth and jaws closed on the thigh, mangling the flesh and tearing it from the bone. Overacker, though perfectly conscious, lay without a motion through this terrific assault.

The bear suddenly got his hold on the thigh, and caught Overacker by the shoulder, breaking and crushing the bones together. From the time when he rose against the man to the time when he dropped him a bundle of broken bones and torn flesh, the grizzly had seemingly put forth one tremendous effort. Overacker said afterward he was no stronger in the bear's grasp than a cat would be in his own. The bear left him a moment, walked about in a circle, returned suddenly and bit pieces of flesh as large a marble from various parts of Overacker's body, and then took his final departure.

Overacker, a few minutes later, seized the branches overhead and struggled to his feet, but, to use his own phrase, "all turned black," and his companions found him half an hour later. For weeks he was not expected to live, but his wife's nursing and his magnificent constitution pulled him through. Two years later Overacker returned to the same region and shot two large grizzlies without any assistance. One of them received eight Henry rifle bullets before he succumbed. This little sacrifice to his vanity being accomplished, he hunts no more bears, and even discourages the light-minded sneer at the California grizzly. I asked the veteran whether he would have used a bowie if he had had it while in the grip of the forest king. Overacker smiled grimly: "It was a very large bear—as large as an ox. If John Sullivan had been in my place, and had driven a bowie through the bear's heart he would have been killed in the death struggle. As for a revolver, it would have been suicide to have tried it. But if the bear had been fifty feet off when I saw him, instead of twenty feet, I could have kept out of the way long enough to kill him."—*N. Y. Post.*

Fighting Brutes Subdued by Steam.

An old sailor, who gave the following description of a terrible brute battle which he witnessed 15 years ago, said that it made him tremble as no storm at sea had ever done. The scene of the fight was the main deck of a steamboat on the Ohio River during the transportation of "John Robinson's Great World's Exposition" of animals. The combatants were the huge war-elephant, Emperor, and a monster two-horned rhinoceros, and their encounter made strong men pale. Dead, wounded, and dying horses and ponies strewed the deck in every direction; cages destroyed and literally smashed into fragments were scattered among the dead, wounded and dying, and the terrible shrieks, grunts and groans plainly told that the battle was fiercely raging. It seemed as if every cage on the boat would be totally destroyed. At this juncture a loud crash was heard, and the two cages containing the sea-lions and the Labrador seals were pushed overboard. Mr. Robinson seemed to be very cool for a man who was witnessing the wholesale destruction of his property, but when he saw his sea-lions and seals dashed overboard, he decided that patience was no longer a virtue, and ordered the combatants fired upon. A heavy volley was discharged, which had no other effect on the monsters, now thoroughly aroused, than to make them fight all the more furiously. The situation was getting every moment more dangerous for all on board, and the proprietors had almost despaired of ever separating the animals, when it occurred to some one to open the steam-pipes and deluge them with steam. The engineer was instructed to turn on the steam, and as it suddenly escaped from the boilers with a terrific roar, the elephant was heard to give a shrill, trumpeting screech, such as elephants always utter in crying for mercy when conquered in their native wilds. Whether the animal had received its death-blow from the rhinoceros, or was frightened into submission by the steam, could not be ascertained until it had cleared away. Then there was disclosed to the astonished gaze of the showmen a curious and gratifying sight. There lay the huge elephant on the deck, cowering and trembling, uttering moans of pain and fright, while a little beyond was the quaking rhinoceros snugly ensconced in his cage, whither he had retreated, utterly cowed, the moment the steam was opened on him. The attendants sprang quickly forward and closed and bolted the door of his cage, thus securing themselves from further molestation from him. The horses, ponies and smaller animals which had been killed in the battle were cast overboard, the deck was washed, and quiet once more restored, after one of the hardest battles ever witnessed.—*Argonaut.*

Buffaloes as Pets.

Mr. Hornaday places the buffalo very low, indeed, in the standard of mental capacity, and makes this stupidity the cause of his extermination. But if the monarch of the plains lacked intellect, he certainly did not want for affection. The manner in which the bull buffalo protected the calves of the herd is a glorious example of paternal instinct. An army surgeon related the following instance to Mr. Hornaday: "He was in camp one evening when his attention was arrested by the curious action of a little knot of six or eight buffaloes. Approaching sufficiently near to see clearly, he discovered that this little knot was made up of bulls, standing in a close circle, with heads outward, while in a concentric circle, at some 12 or 15 paces distant, sat at least a dozen large grey wolves (excepting man, the most dangerous enemy of the buffalo). The doctor determined to watch the performance. After a few moments the knot broke up, and still keeping in a compact mass, started on a trot for the main herd, some half a mile off. To his very great astonishment, the doctor now saw that the central and controlling figure of this mass was a poor little calf, so newly born as scarcely to be able to walk. After going 50 or 100 paces the calf laid down, the bulls disposed themselves in a circle as before, and the wolves who had trotted along on each side of their retreating supper, sat down and licked their chops again, and though the doctor did not see the finale, it being late and the camp distant, he had no doubt that the noble fathers did their whole duty to their offspring, and carried it safely to the herd." The buffalo, if taken when young, submits with surprising readiness to the restraints of captivity. Mr. Hornaday declares buffalo calves make excellent pets.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A Split Gold Coin.

"Two tens for a twenty, please," said a gentleman to the cashier in the county treasurer's office.

The cashier took the "twenty" and rang it on the counter. It had that peculiar dull ring that characterizes counterfeit coins. He rung it a second time, and then inspected it critically.

"Is it bogus?" asked the owner of the coin.

"Oh, no," answered the cashier; "it's good as wheat, but split."

Continuing, he said: "That is the first split $20 I ever ran across. The stamping machine at the mint sometimes comes down too hard on the coins and splits them; but it is seldom the larger coins split. It's mostly 'fives' that suffer. But they are very careful at the mint, and stop every split coin they detect. Now, in the thousands of dollars handled here every year, I rarely find a split coin. I don't think I've found more than four or five in a year, and, as I say, the coins were mostly $5 pieces."

The split $20 looked perfect, and, so far as the eye could detect, bore no flaw of any kind. The only fault with it was in the "ring," and the split made it sound "dead" when thrown on the counter.

Quite United.

"I thought you were going to marry Miss Goldthwaite."

"Her family were all opposed to it."

"Well, but if the girl herself—"

"I said all the family. She was one of 'em."

Strange Features of Australia.

Australia is a country in which nature has established conditions unknown elsewhere, and where civilization must adapt itself to surroundings which it finds novel and strange. It is a country full of absurdities in animal, vegetable and human life. Its native race, in point of intelligence and development of resources, is far below even the cave-dwellers and the people of the stone age of Europe. Its animals perpetuate types which disappeared from every other part of the globe some millions of years ago. Its trees and plants are representative of species found elsewhere only in chalk and coal measures.

Hardly anything here has the character and quality of its relations in other lands. Although the trees and flowers are chiefly those of the temperate zone, the birds are, for the most part, of the tropics, and flash the gorgeous colors of the parrot and the cockatoo through the dull foliage of the sad-toned eucalyptus. The birds have no song, and such notes as they possess seem like weird echoes from a period when reptiles were assuming wings and filling the tree tops with a strange jargon, before heard only in the swamps and fens. The flowers have no scent, while the leaves on every tree are full of color. The trees cast no shade, since every leaf is set at edge against the sun, and shed, not their leaves, but their bark, which, stripping off in long scales, exposes the naked wood beneath, and adds to the ghostly effect which the forest already holds in the pallid hues of its foliage. The contour of the country is of one that is but newly risen from the waves. Its thousands and thousands of square miles, level as a table and set with no other growth than the gray eucalyptus, look like the uplifted bed of some great sea, and is as monotonous as the unrelieved expanse of ocean itself. Here and there are low hills, which show in their sides and in the country about them the evidences of ancient lava flows. Elsewhere are piled up masses of bowlders, which show the long-ago courses of glaciers over the face of the land. Every thing seems prehistoric, hoary with age and forgotten. To the traveler from other lands an impression comes that he is visiting a country which had ceased in its developments long cons ago.—*Boston Journal.*

Where Meerschaum is Found.

So far as known, meerschaum is found in no other part of the world than the pretty little village of Eskischia, in Asiatic Turkey. The component parts of meerschaum are said to be magnesia, silex and flint, and sometimes traces of iron, earth and other minerals are found in it. Once upon a time it was death to the Christians to go near the mines, which go under ground some thirty feet, and are aired and kept dry by a windmill. The Turks do not believe in reproduction nor in flooding the market, and prices never come down, but generally have an upward tendency whenever the government needs a larger supply of funds, for the greatest expense in mining the production is the taxes of the government. The indolent natives mine for a couple of hours or so and then lie off in the sun with their coffee and tobacco. With a knife they scrape off the earth from the lump of meerschaum; then they take the oily leaf of a tree which grows in the vicinity and rub the lump smooth and give it something of a polish. In this condition it is sold to the merchant.

A material very much like meerschaum is found in Spain and the United States, but it bears no comparison with the Turkish meerschaum. The imitation meerschaum comes from the chips and shavings of the genuine article. They are first ground or mashed into a pulp and then mixed with some binding chemicals so as to keep the molecules together. The imitation cannot retain the oil of tobacco and usually cracks when filled with nicotine.

Both Worked Hard.

Brown—You wouldn't be so extravagant if you knew how hard I have to work for my money.

Mrs. Brown—And if you only stopped to think, you wouldn't say such a thing. Just see how hard I had to work to get the bonnet you complain about. Why, I had to visit about a hundred stores before I could find one to suit me.—*Epoch.*

Tit for Tat.

Mr. Younger (meeting Miss Winters on the street)—Why, how do you do?

Miss Winters (with a cold stare)—You have evidently made a mistake, sir!

Mr. Younger—I beg a thousand pardons—I mistook you for your mother.—*Epoch.*

In Imminent Danger.

Jenny—Here comes Jack, auntie. I wish you would come down and stay in the room.

Auntie—Why?

Jenny—I'm afraid he is going to propose, and I can't trust myself—he looks so poor and so handsome.

When the well is dry they know the worth of water.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE edged-tool manufacturers have formed a trust.

A SEVERE edit against the practice of dueling has been issued in Japan.

THE total revenue of France for 1889 was $614,200,000, and the total expenditures $621,400,000.

PROLONGED droughts and frequent fires made Cuba's sugar crop a very small one this season.

A TUNNEL will be constructed under the Chicago River forty feet below the surface of the water.

THE Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the oath proposed to be required of Mormon voters in Idaho.

A CENSUS of the Americans residing in Berlin shows the number to be now 4000. Five years ago there were only 2000.

A BILL was introduced in the Canadian Parliament to abolish French as the official language in the northwest territories.

THE national flower campaign is finally over, and of all the votes sent in seventy per cent. were in favor of the golden rod.

THE fashionable exodus to Europe is opening early this year, there already being a large number of New Yorkers who have sailed.

CORN has been adjudged a fuel by a Wichita (Kan.) Justice, in a case of attachment for debt, and it was then declared exempt.

THE new passport regulations that recently came into force in Russia oblige travelers to carry their photographs annexed to their passes.

FIVE warships for the Turkish Navy have been launched at Constantinople. One of these was a corvette, three were gunboats, and one was a torpedo boat.

THE Italian East African Company will organize extensive factories and whatever establishments may be necessary to work great plantations in Africa.

GOVERNOR LOWRY, of Mississippi, in his recent message forcibly recommends the Legislature to take steps to put an end to the carrying of concealed weapons.

THE exhibit of American Indian corn, that was to have been given at the Paris Exposition, will take place at the Edinburgh Exhibition, which opens in May next.

THE Bulgarian Government, displeased at Servia for declining to conclude a treaty of commerce, has decided to fortify the Bulgarian frontier along the valley of the Timok, and is to commence works immediately at Widdin and Coula.

THE committee of the African Anti-Slavery Conference of Brussels, to which the subject was referred, has agreed upon the establishment of measures of surveillance over the caravan routes in order to prevent the overland transport of slaves.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

WILLIAM S. GILBERT, the librettist, says that he never reads criticisms of his own works.

LONDON'S theatres are said to have had a "flat, stale and altogether unprofitable" winter.

KARL MERZ, known throughout the United States as an eminent musician, recently died at Worcester, Ohio.

"THE Gondoliers," Gilbert and Sullivan's latest comic opera, will shortly be sung in German in Munich.

WILLIAM CRANE in his new play, "The Senator," is said to make up so as to resemble Senator Plumb, of Kansas.

MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE, the eminent pianist, has been playing a number of successful recitals in Boston and Providence.

THE production of "As You Like It" at the St. James's Theatre in London was postponed in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Langtry.

HENRIK IBSEN, the Norwegian playwright, is thought by some good critics to be the most original dramatist of the nineteenth century.

A PLAY at one of the English theatres has just had to be modified because the actors had a superstition against the appearance of a peacock or its feather on the stage.

SIMS REEVE, the once famous tenor, is living in London, at the age of seventy. It is said that while his voice is apparently unimpaired, he does not wish to sing in public any more.

WILSON BARRETT was offered $1000 to give a performance of "The Silver King" in Chicago on a Sunday night, but refused on the ground that it would be an affront to his Sabbath observing friends.

THE most noted colored actress of the day is Henrietta Vinton Davis, of Baltimore. She made her debut in Washington, in 1883, and has been well received in such roles as Juliet, Desdemona, Queen Elizabeth and Leah.

IT has been determined to give a concert in London during the ensuing season, which Dr. Joachim will be asked to conduct. The proceeds will be devoted to the general fund for the establishment, in the house of his birth, of a Beethoven museum.

MRS. ERVING WINSLOW, the Boston actress and elocutionist, has been giving readings of Ibsen's plays, "A Doll's Home," "Pillars of Society," "The Lady of the Sea," etc., which have been received with much pleasure by the admirers of the Norwegian dramatist.

MONTANA is in a bad state. Her appropriation funds are exhausted, and the Treasury will pay no more bills until the Legislature makes an appropriation. There is no money for the support of convicts, and the people are calling loudly on the Legislature to hustle.

ADVICES from California brought the news that in the Sierras the snow was seventeen feet deep on the level, and in many places it had drifted to a depth of thirty feet. At points along the railroads the telegraph poles were entirely out of sight.

THE MARKETS.

7			
NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 75	@	5 75
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 80	@	4 00
Sheep	4 75	@	6 50
Lambs	6 50	@	7 75
Hogs—Live	4 30	@	4 60
Dressed	4¾	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 65	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84¾	@	85
Rye—State	58	@	59
Barley—Two-rowed State	50	@	52
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	25	@	37¾
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	32
Mixed Western	27	@	30
Hay—No. 1	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5 70c
Butter—State Creamery	14	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	10	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	9	@	21
Factory	6¾	@	18
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10¾
Skims—Light	4	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	15	@	15¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 60
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 60	@	5 80
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 60	@	6 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 10	@	4 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	83
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	33
Oats—No. 2, White	27¾	@	28
Barley—No. 1 Canada	65	@	68
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's.	5 00	@	5 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	36	@	38¾
Oats—No. 2 White	29¾	@	29¾
Rye—State	57	@	60
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5¾
Lambs	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 40	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Feb	80	@	80¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Feb	36½	@	36¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	30
Potatoes—Rose	55	@	63
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8¾

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

The younger class of citizens, those who have recently arrived at the age to take a part in the general control of the politics of the country, have little practical knowledge in regard to the effects of free trade upon the business of the Nation and the prosperity of the whole people.

This country has now had nearly thirty years of continuous general protection. A few industries like the wool manufactories and sheep-raisers have been greatly injured and almost entirely ruined by the reductions in duty, but business interests generally have had the greatest era of prosperity during the thirty years that any people have ever enjoyed. During that time the wealth of this country has far more than doubled and we are now making a gain of $2,000,000,000 per year in the wealth of the Nation.

Continued protection will keep up and increase the yearly gain. Free trade would reverse the order as under free trade it would not be more than five years before we would be having a yearly loss at least equal to the present yearly gain, the loss increasing yearly as long as the free trade policy was maintained. The history of the Nation verifies these statements.

Every voter before aligning himself with protection or free trade should study the history of his country under the rule of protection and free trade era. The United States has had four protective tariffs, 1812, 1824, 1842 and 1861, and all these brought increasing prosperity as long as they were the laws of the land. Free trade was begun in 1816, 1826 and 1846, all of which brought disaster to business interests which were not retrieved, except in times of high prices during war periods, until protection had again become the law of the land.

THE OYSTER TROUBLE TO BE SETTLED IN COURT.

The trouble at Ocracoke Island, referred to in last week's CAROLINIAN, growing out of a dispute as to whether the oyster beds there were private property, and which the natives defended by force of arms, resisting the Sheriff, have been settled by their submission to the law's process. Governor Fowle appointed Charles F. Warren esq, of Washington, to go to Ocracoke and state the case to the people. He did so and telegraphed the Governor, "Have just returned from Ocracoke; parties charged in warrant left Thursday for the mainland to stand trial." The Governor issued a proclamation to the people of the Island, informing them that they must submit to judicial settlement. It is reported that some forty men are concerned in the affair. The matter now goes into Court. The real question in dispute is the ownership of the oyster beds near the Island. These have been claimed by families there for more than half a century as their private property.

The export trade of the United States for December was the largest and most satisfactory ever known in that month. The merchandize balance was no less than $37,000,000 in our favor in the month, and $101,000,000 in the last quarter of 1889. The heavy exports are all the more remarkable as December is not usually considered a month favorable to this country. For the year 1889 the excess of exports was $56,000,000 over the largest exports ever known. But the great shipments were in the last three months, when we sold nearly $390,000,000 worth of our products abroad.

Congress is to be congratulated upon having a Speaker who not only knows his duty but has the courage and firmness to perform it. He can't be bluffed or intimidated. He will be heartily commended by the country for placing the House on record as in favor of doing business, not obstructing it.

The CAROLINIAN agrees with the Philadelphia *Press* that the country wants legislation; it wants the majority and *not* the minority to rule; it wants deliberation and action and not filibustering, and it will not permit hair splitting to obscure the main question.

The practice of counting members present and refusing to vote to make a constitutional quorum has been adopted in New York, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Texas.

The Baptist State Convention recently having decided to establish a State Female University, at a meeting of the Trustees held on the 12th inst, it was decided to locate the institution at Raleigh.

Speaker Reed is of the opinion that a Democrat "is present" when he can see him. Of course he is.

The new rules were adopted by the House on Friday by a vote of 161 to 144.

FORTIFIED BY EVERY PRECEDENT.

The Democrats howl in vain. As a matter of fact, the position taken by Speaker Reed in the National House of Representatives is fortified by numerous judicial decisions from Lord Mansfield down, the principle being that in any body the voting is valid if a quorum be present though less than a quorum votes. Speaker Sanfield, of Massachusetts, in 1874 made a ruling to this effect, and in the great Garcelon case, where Maine came near having a dual State Government, the Supreme Court virtually settled the matter by taking the same ground.

The doctrine of absolute foreordination to eternal punishment so long taught by a large body of professing Christians is about to be eliminated from their creed. One of the foremost movers in accomplishing this is Dr. Henry Van Dyke, a leading minister of that body, who boldly proclaimed it to be "an unscriptural doctrine; an unevangelical doctrine, a horrible doctrine." This is an unnecessary piling up of counts. Either would be sufficient. It is like the case of the lawyer who had forty reasons for not producing a witness. One was that the witness was dead.

From one end of the country to the other, indeed over all points of the civilized globe, has come the demand that agriculture be recognized, not simply as a prime element in National prosperity, but as occupying a platform for legitimate, affirmative legislation, as much as National defenses, foreign or internal commerce or international relations.

Congressman Cannon, of Illinois sounded the war cry of the Republicans when he exclaimed:

We are here to transact public business, not to sit in our seats like so many mummies. Upon that issue the Republicans desire to go before the country and no one can convince me but that the people will sustain us.

One of the "weather prophets" says that electricity is responsible for the milder weather of the past two years, and predicts that with the increase in electrical power the world will become warmer, until it is hotter than anything called for by the new edition.

Judging from the performances in Congress the past few weeks, the Democrats were not aware that the result of the election of 1888 was to put the Republican party in power.

The Democratic party is finding out that the minority can't rule.

Nature abhors a valumn, and Democracy despises a quorum.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1890.

Speaker Reed has triumphed. The long agony is over. The new code of rules has been adopted by the House and the principle of majority rule vindicated. Under the new rules the House will be able to transact business more expeditiously than for many years past. The country is indebted to Mr. Reed and the republicans of the House for having the courage to topple over the mumbo-jumbo of precedent and give the people their rights. The people do not elect a majority of the House of Representatives to have it controlled by the minority.

The Senate spent a goodly portion of its time this week listening to a speech of Senator Blair in favor of his educational bill. The enemies of the measure are now claiming that they have enough votes pledged to defeat it in the Senate, but the probabilities are that they are bluffing, for the purpose of influencing several of the new Senators who have not committed themselves either way.

The House spent the week, to date, including several night sessions, in a discussion of the rules. Some very good short speeches were made too. Here is a plain, business like statement made by Representative Morse of Mass: "The business men of this country are demanding business legislation and that the 'do-nothing policy' of Congress for the last ten years shall change, and how shall you change it without amending the rules that bind this body hand and foot? The business men want a bankrupt law, they want radical amendments to the interstate commerce law, they want greatly needed public buildings in centers of population and business, they want life saving stations, light houses and needed improvements to rivers and harbors; they want laws legulating and restricting immigration; they want a wise revision of the tariff on protection lines and they want a dependent pension law, a law which decrees that no ex Union soldier shall die in the poor house, and which they would have had before this if it had not been vetoed by Grover Cleveland."

Secretary Tracy is far from being a well man. He has not yet regularly resumed his duties and is still under the care of a physician.

Senator Moody has introduced a bill providing for the erection by the Postmaster General, upon request, post-office buildings in all towns having a population of 4,000 or more. The buildings to cost from $10,000 to $50,000. The bill carries an appropriation of $3,000,000.

We are now pretty certain to have at least two new States at this session, as bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming have been favorably reported in both Houses.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill providing that no changes shall be made in the present boundaries of any Congressional district of the U. S. until the new apportionment of Representatives shall be made by Congress on the census to be taken this year. His idea is to put a stop to gerrymandering. The same bill has been introduced in the House.

The "Demorest Medal Contests" at Belvidere, N. C.

Editor CAROLINIAN:—W. Jennings Demorest, a philanthropic gentleman of New York City, appropriated a large sum of money for the education of American youth in elocution, temperance and prohibition by a series of contests for silver and gold medals, etc. The speakers must be under 21 years of age, memorize and speak the pieces already provided in pamphlets Nos. 1 and 2 containing 96 pages each and costing 10 cents a piece. It is possible for any girl or boy to win all these honorable trophies.

The inspiration causing this communication has arisen from the contests which were held at Belvidere Academy on the evenings of the 7th and 8th inats, Miss Adelaide E. White is the leader and trainer of both classes.

In the contest on the 7th there were seven girls and one boy who spoke for the silver medal. The judges were F. S. Blair, Sup't. of the Contests for North Carolina, A. S. Jordan of Hertford, N. C., and E. G. Griffin of Woodland, N. C.

The class was a fine one, and acquitted themselves well, much above the average in similar contests in our State, so said the Superintendent. The judges and an approving audience unanimously awarded the medal to Miss Marion Darden, daughter of J. R. Darden, which was presented by the Supt. in a brief and suitable speech, Henry A. White, son of Rufus White, obtained second honors, and his sister Cora was next.

The contest of the evening of the 8th was by a class of juveniles from 8 to 12 years of age, and they too acquitted themselves well. Alice White, 11 years old, daughter of C. Henry White, spoke with so much grace, earnestness and power, that the judges awarded her the beautiful silver medal without hesitancy, and declared little Nellie Riddick, daughter of Sheriff Riddick, next in rank.

These contests are exceedingly well adapted to the improvement of the voice, articulation, pronouncation and jesticulation of the young speakers, developing the speaking talent of the contestants to a degree approximating to perfection.

J. N.

Belvidere, N. C., Feb. 10, '90.

"Diseases, desperate grow, by desperate applliances are relieved or not at all." The point of wisdom is to check them before they reach so far by buying a bottle of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

"Conspiracies no sooner should be formed than executed," and a cold no sooner should be taken than a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be bought and used according to the directions.

Tendencies of the Times.

Agriculturist.

The active interest farmers are taking in political affairs is a marked feature in rural life in many States. An increasing number of farmers have been elected to the Legislatures. In one State, Massachusetts, the tendency even developed a non-partizan Farmers' Political League, for the purpose of electing a Legislature favorable to certain measures dear to the agricultural heart. This activity is welcomed by all thoughtful men who believe that State and national governments will be better the more earnestly farmers participate in them. The conservative element from the country is a much-needed factor in affairs of state.

The phenomenal development of organization and concentration in the business world finds its counterpart in the restless spirit shown in the rapidly-increasing number of societies and combinations for business purposes among farmers. They have been associating at the rate of more than one thousand distinct organizations annually for several years. The current agitation of the "trust" idea has wonderfully educated farmers as to the power of combination, and is leading them to make numerous efforts to better their financial condition through systematic co-operation.

There are those who predict harm from this tendency of the times. They fear these organized farmers quite as much as they dreaded the more or less irresponsible labor movements of recent times. It is true that some reckless, foolish and ignorant talk is indulged in at some farmers' gatherings, but, on the whole, the temperate and intelligent manner in which questions affecting the welfare of our greatest producing body are discussed commands admiration.

Nor is the usual secrecy of farmers' societies a serious matter. The bond is but simple. It serves its purpose in holding together those whose distinct individualities perhaps require a fraternal tie.

The outcome of these tendencies is not yet evident. It is probable however, that the several organizations for advancing farmers in society and education, in business and politics, will eventially amalamate under one general head with sub-divisions adapted to special objects. This would be the logical result of concentration. Great advance in this direction was made at the St. Louis conventions last month. The proposed basis of co-operation with workers in other locations is significant. It means an increased attention to the duties of citizenship.

There is too much sterling good sense and love of country among our farmers to make this voluntary union anything but advantageous for the public welfare. The supernumeraries of commerce, as now conducted, will suffer in the process, but the great mass of producers and consumers will be benefited by mutual co-operation.

A Section Which Needs Missionaries and Schools.

Louisville, (Ky.) Courier-Journal

The good people of the State who raise money to civilize the heathen races should have been in the Senate chamber when the House Committee on Judiciary commenced its investigation in the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, presided over by Judge H. C Lilly, on the statement of affairs existing in that country, set forth in his message to the General Assembly, by Gov. Buckner. The good people of the country send missionaries out to Africa, to China and other barbarous countries, but none ever find their way into the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. The statement is made by the highest civil authority, Judge Lilly, that there is not a church in Letcher, Perry or Knot county, and the school houses, rough and uncouth, are very few and far between. According to Judge Lilly, a judge takes his life in his own hands when he attempts to hold court in his circuit, and from sheriffs, clerks, attorneys and other officers no assistance is rendered because of the number and power of the armed and lawless factions. The only way in which civil authority can be maintained, thinks Judge Lilly, is to wipe out the lawless elements especially of Knott and Perry counties, with the rifle and organization of troops, which must be kept stationed in the counties until the outlaws are killed, brought to justice or run out of the State.

Strong Men.

Women love strong men. A weak man may excite their sympathy and a woman's careful tenderness soothe and soften the anguish of a weak man's soul, but the laughing, joyous, warm, exuberant love of woman dear, belongs to the men that are strong and noble and kind. Then why will a man continue weak, and mean and peevish?

An old gentleman writes: "B. B. B. gives me new life and strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young it is B. B. B."

Some men say, and women too, that they never feel weak and mean except in the spring. Why then feel weak and mean and nervous and prostrated in the spring time when life and spirit awakens with thrilling buoyancy even the vegetable world? Must you allow sluggish blood, inactive organic functions, rusty joints and general weakness to make your life miserable simply because the long winter has restrained your natural activity? It need not be. If only you will use that pleasant and incomparable tonic blood purifier known as B. B. B. or Botonic Blood Balm your health in spring time will be all that you wish. Try it this spring. Try it now.

P. A. Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., August 10, 1888, writes: "I depend on B. B. B. for the preservation of my health. I have had it in my family now nearly two years and in all that time have not had to have a doctor."

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel that they owe their restoration to health to the use of the great alterative and tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of kidneys, liver or stomach of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

STATE NEWS.

The Plymouth Beacon says lots of counterfeit dollars are in circulation in that town.

Mr. B. H. Thompson, of Beaufort county, heads the list with the biggest hog killed in North Carolina this season. He killed a hog weighing 853 pounds.

The farmers throughout many of the western counties are going in for sheep-raising on quite an extensive scale. It is said many are killing out their dogs and substituting sheep instead.

Mr. J. T. Patrick reports that vigorous work is being done towards collecting a mammoth exhibit of products from all the Southern States, to be held in some Northern city in 1891.

The negro exodus fever has struck Enfield, in Halifax county, and a regular stampede is said to exist there. This section has not heretofore been affected by the exodus movement.

H. A. Williams, who is chief of the labor agents at work in North Carolina, reports that he alone sent 22 000 negroes out of the State. He says he has never yet put one on the train without having a home and labor contract provided for him. He has demands for 5,000 more negroes.

Dr. C. J. O'Hagan of Greenville recently removed a gravel weighing 7½ ounces from a man named John Knox. Two operations were necessary to remove the stone, owing to its immense size. Dr. O'Hagan says he has never seen record of a larger stone being removed from any person.

Mr. Lycurgus Warren, of Manney's Neck, Hertford county, was drowned last Monday night. It seems that Mr. Warren was on his way home from Parker's Town, and on reaching Hill's Ferry, it being dark, his horse ran into the stream. His body was found Tuesday morning near the place of his drowning. The horse made his way out.

Weakness of the Democratic Position.

From Speech of Congressman Butterworth.

One hundred and sixty-five members of this body constitute a quorum to do business. There are at present in their seats over 300 members. One hundred and fifty of you gentlemen sit in your places and assert to the House and the country: 'We are personally present for the purpose of obstructing legislation; we are personally present to prevent this House from doing the business which devolves upon us, but unless the majority permits us to dictate what business shall be done, and the time, order and manner of doing it, we at once become the invisible by a simple mental resolve. We are personally present as obstructionists, but constructively absent to the extent of effectually breaking a quorum, and, although visible to prevent, we become invisible to do business."

Furious Over Defeat.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The simple truth is that Mr. Reed's rulings have been as clear as the sunlight and as fair as the highest ideal of justice could desire, the whole grievance on the minority side being that the new order of things breaks up their contemptible conspiracy to prevent any business being done.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Subscription Laws.

Dr. Tuckermen, editor of the *Workman*, Cleveland, O., has taken some pains to collect and complete the decisions of the United States Court on this subject, and gives the result of his investigations the following:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodical, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for is primafacie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA—Pasquotank County
In the Superior Court:

J. R. Brown and others, Plaintiffs, vs Selim Sutton and others, Trustees of Colored Normal School, Defendants,

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, in the above entitled action, I will on Monday the 3d day of March, 1890, at 12 o'clock, m. at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, the following described lot, to-wit: Situated on Brown street on the south and Gaskin's street on the west, in Elizabeth City, N. C., known as the Colored Normal School lot and Building.

This January 29th, 1890.

T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored Predecessor.

☞ A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

Only $20. FAVORITE SINGER.
Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years.
CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACHINE CO.
249 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ We Pay Freight. ☜
High Arm $20.00

VICK'S 1890 FLORAL GUIDE.
The Pioneer Seed Catalogue of America, contains complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Bulbs, Potatoes and Small Fruits, with descriptions and prices. Department of Specialties and all Worthy Novelties. Same shape and style as proved so satisfactory last year. Many new and elegant illustrations, handsome colored plate 8x10¾ inches, and frontispiece. Special Cash Prizes $1000.00; see Floral Guide. Every person who owns a foot of land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents, which amount may be deducted from first order. Abridged Catalogue Free. Pure Stocks, Full Measure. Prices Low for Honest Goods.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

A VALUABLE WATER MILL FOR SALE.

The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $2500, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.

Sept. 25th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DREW'S YEAST POWDER
Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Rolled Puddings and Buckwheat. ½ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

New York Tribune for 1890.

New Features.

A Brilliant Year Ahead.

During 1890 the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during 1890 will be:

Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of business Success."
Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs."
Terence V. Powderly, "Restriction of Immigration."
Chauncy M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and others topics not announced.
Alber Griffin, "Temperance Among Germans," a new view.
Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."
S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."
"Josiah Allen's Wife," "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."
Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage."
Fred S. Tallmadge on "Men of the Revolution."
Kate Field, "Mormon Question."
Erastus Wiman, "Successes and Failures Among Business Men."
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of to-day."
Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population."
Geo. W. Cable on "Some Strange Legislation in the South."
Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."
* * * * * "Evils of Trusts."
Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South."
I. C. Russell, U. S. Geographical Survey, "Highest Peaks of the U. S."
W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money."
L. E. Quigg, "What is Left of our Public lands."
Emily Huntington, "Household Science."
Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronounciation."
Prof. Wm. Pepper, President of University of Pa. "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it."
M. Y. Beach, "Slayer of 430 Bears."

☞ Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and will appear in the Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining stories of actual experience in the war, not less than 25 in number, each a page of the Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the union; with a rank not higher than that of Captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every one accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of $250, $150 and $75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, N. Y." and inscribed "Soldiers Department."

Papers on Farming.

In addition to our regular and extremely interesting agricultural department (two pages a week), The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on particular branches of farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune.

The Best Tribune Ever Seen

will be supplied to readers during the coming year.

A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable our readers to obtain them practically at whole sale rates. Send 2c stamp for our 20 page catalogue.

Valuable Prizes.

One hundred special prizes will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a $700 Piano, a $200 Cabinet Organ, a $150 Solitaire Diamond, a free trip to New York with expenses there paid etc. being worth a total of $2,440.

Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page catalogue; send 2c for a copy.

☞ Sample copies of The Tribune free.

Subscription Rates: Weekly, $1 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. New subscribers receive the paper until January 1, 1890 free. Daily, $10 a year. Library of The Tribune Extras, 12 numbers a year, $1.

THE TRIBUNE. New York.

1890.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafendio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known stardard.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
Per Year.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... $4 00
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Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified subscriptions will begin with the number current at time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail post-paid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical and Classified, for Volume 1 to 70, inclusive, from June 1855 to June 1885, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4 00.

Remittances should be made by Post office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Ladies' Beautifully Embroidered
DRESS ROBES
ALL COLORS,
From $2.99 to $10.00 for Full Dress Lengths.
Greatest Bargains ever offered.
BEST QUALITY
SILK SEAL PLUSH CLOAKS, $16.50.
Send for descriptive price list.
A. H. AGNEW,
Alexandria, Va.

Fish Advertisements.

HINCHMAN SON & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
☞ North Carolina Shad a Specialty No Agents,

DAVENPORT & MORRIS
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash
On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

1890 Shad Season. 1890
J. H. Harris
— WITH —
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.
14 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Special attention given to the sale of **North Carolina Shad** and all other choice Fish caught in the waters of the Old North State.
Stencils and stationary furnished upon application,

SAMUEL B. MILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER
S. B. MILLER & CO,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS,
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET
New York.
Shad a Specialy. Stencils and stationary furnished on application.

S. L. STORER & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
☞ Stencils and Stationary furnished on application.

O. S. HARDING & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
☞ Special attention paid to sale of North Carolina Shad.
Nos 9, 10, 36 & 37 Dock Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
☞ Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

H. Hilgartner Sons
Steam
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling. Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

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LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its timely and excellent contents, is a library in itself.
It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.
Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.
Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.
It does not follow in old beaten paths,—which is an easy task,—but is perpetually discovering new and pleasant ones, and following them too.
The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.
$3.00 per year. 25 cts. single number.
The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

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TRADE MARK
INDELIBLE INK
THE ONLY
ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE
★ INK
"THE ETHIOPIAN CAN NOT CHANGE HIS SKIN NOR THE LEOPARD HIS SPOTS."
MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.
CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC.
NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.
RETAIL PRICE, 25c.
—ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF—
Writing and Copying Inks, Sealing Wax, Mucilage, Wafers, Etc.
THADDEUS DAVIDS CO.,
127 129 William Street, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

PEERLESS DYES
ARE THE BEST
FOR BLACK STOCKINGS
FINE COLORS THAT
NEITHER SMUT
WASH OUT
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CAN
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BE MADE
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USING
PEERLESS Dyes
40 Colors.
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PEERLESS INK POWDERS—6 Kinds 7 Colors,
PEERLESS SHOE AND HARNESS DRESSING,
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PERFUMES
—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—
LAND OF FLOWERS!
DOUSSAN'S
Sweet South
In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,
EACH 65 CENTS.
ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALITIES.
LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
EDEN BOUQUET!
LILY OF THE VALLEY!
All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!
The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.
"Delicate as a cobweb, Lasting as the hills."
☞ If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.
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FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.

ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.
EXCELS ALL.
Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.
Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Have Canvassers' Commission. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,
Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
219 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A $20 A Day Man!
A VOICE

from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month. I now have an agency for a $5 article and sell from 5 to 10 a day, and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.
William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your albums. Yesterday I took orders enough to buy me over $25." W. J. Lee, Bangor, Me., writes: "I sent an order for your albums at once for all almost every house I visited. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work. Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business makes splendid profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. ☞ Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, Charmingly decorated inside. Handsomest in the world. Largest size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Send for circular and see what we are offering. Unbelievable as much as true. You, reader, can do as well as any agent. Full information sent free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

GOLD FREE. OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE.
Worth $100.00. Just 25 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases, both ladies and gents sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all of your work like to get to work for us, you can you know all of your work like to get to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $50 per week and upwards. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

WHAT WE WANT.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, pointy statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, J. B. Brockett, Zephaniah Burgess, Will G. Underwood and Emanuel Davis. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Thos. R. Mann. Constable and Collector—A. West Attorney—E. F. Aydlett

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—Wm. C. Davis.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—No pastor regularly supplied.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—T B. Wilson, W. M., E. F. Lamb, Sec'y, S. S Fowler, Treasurer,

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper, Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John P. Overman, Dictator; T. B. Wilson, Secretary; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—E. F. Aydlett, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elihu Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Thos P. Wilson. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and N. L. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

DR. R. H. McINTOSH
Physician & Surgeon,
Office on South Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J.W. ALBERTSON. J.W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2d door North of Poindexter street Bridge, near the Depot.
Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
ELIZABETH City. N. C.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner.
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

IT'S TIME
You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of
Moses Weisel's Stock,
which offers everything in the choice o Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer.
MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS
Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise
YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE.
But hustle right off and get the pick of the ce New Goods that are offered at
MOSES WEISEL'S,
Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

—HOTELS.—

New Albemarle House,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hote It has been refited and made first clas It is centrally located, within a block o the telegraph and post offices, and conve nient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to mak the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for h patrons. The rooms are large well fur nished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON' N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the travel ing public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

--Eagle Hotel,--
Hertford, - - - - - N, C.
Joseph H. Long, Prop'r.
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at the Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

Washington's birthday occurs on Saturday.

The daily shipments of Fish are now on the increase.

It is reported that H. C. Walker, of Columbia, has made an assignment.

Mrs. Daniel Rogerson, near Hertford, died a few days ago from the effects of a spider bite on her lip.

Baptist Bits is the title of a little monthly issued by Rev. Chas. A. G Thomas, Pastor of the Baptist Church at this place.

Among the confirmations by the United States Senate on Friday was that of Hon. George W. Cobb as Superyisor of the Census for this district.

Capt. E. Steen, of the steamer "Annie," reports that nearly all the buoys on the Pasquotank, Pamlico and Neuse rivers need immediate attention.

To-day is Ash Wednesday, the beginning of the forty days of Lent, which are observed by devout Catholics and Episcopalians in self denial and prayer.

Mr. Thomas Banks, who left Pasquotank county in 1855, died at his home in Montgomery, Ala., on the 6th inst. He left an estate valued at $200,000.

Mr. George A. Sparrow, of Washington, the Republican candidate for Elector in this District, has been licensed as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He is talented and eloquent.

Warren G. Elliott esq, born in Elizabeth City but for a long time a resident of Norfolk, has been elected President of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a salary of $10,000 a year.

There was a meeting here last week of delegates from the various Farmers' Alliances along the line of the railroad to confer on the question of transportation of their produce.

On the 13th inst, at Lilly, Camden county, at the residence of John W. Halstead esq., his daughter Miss Florence, was married to Mr. Stephen D. Watson, of Rhode Island, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Potts, of South Mills. They left for their future home in Rhode Island.

The series of sermons on the Commandments that are being delivered by Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, the able Pastor of the Baptist Church are both entertaining in instructive. On Sunday night the Church was crowded to hear him preach on the 8th Commandment. It was a good sermon.

We failed to notice the death of Rev. Wm. D. Pritchard, which occurred in Camden on the 7th inst. For many years he was an active minister of the Baptist Church, and he was recognized wherever known as a Christian in fact as well as name. At one time, some 47 years ago, he held the office of Collector of Customs at this Port. He was in the 79th year of his age

Mr Thos. M. Riddick, of Nixonton, happening to see a notice offering $700 reward for the capture of a man (with a description of him) who had committed a forgery at Knoxville, Tenn, was satisfied that a stranger he had seen in this place was the man wanted. He traced him to Hertford, Edenton and finally arrested him at Plymouth, and had him lodged in jail to await developments.

One of the really valuable improvements made here during the past year is the filling up of the large space covered by water on the river edge between Griffin's Mill and the channel of Tiber Creek, as well as the space North of the channel, making fine wharves and good business lots. This has been done by Mr. N. R. Zimmerman. Already these lots are being occupied, at good rentals by oyster shucking and packing houses operated by H. F. Himingway & Co, of Norfolk, A. J. Read, of Richmond, and others, giving employment to about 125 laborers, all of which is an important addition to the business of Elizabeth City.

It is the fashion this winter to call the social entertainments "surprise parties," but, it is judged, the hostess sometimes receives a hint or two beforehand, as upon several occasions the guests themselves have been "surprised" with bountiful refreshments which could scarcely have been provided without notice.

—The young people who, on Friday night of last week, "surprised Miss Annie Wood, the guest of Dr. Wood and his charming wife, were cordially welcomed and handsomely entertained. Refreshments were served, three spacious rooms were thrown open and dancing, music, card playing, social conversation and "spooning" on the stairway were merrily indulged in till a late hour.

This will be a good year *not* to go in debt.

Remember that the best horse doctor is GOOD CARE

Hon. H. P. Cheatham, M C. will accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

——Dry goods, boots and shoes at Fowler & Co's. Largest stock and lowest prices. Call and examine.

At the election in Crawford township, Currituck county, held on the 11th inst, the stock law was defeated by 106 majority.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

All experience shows that the most vigilant and active cultivators, who do their work in the best season, have the advantage over laggards.

Farmers report that the late freeze has not damaged anything, but on the contrary, was of benefit in the way of cleansing the wheat and oat fields of vermin.

——See the childs, misses and ladies jacks and wraps at Fowler & Co's. Prices to suit.

It is said that General Greeley of the Signal Service predicts that there will be no February thaw. Any one could have made that prediction. There is nothing to thaw.

"Inquirer" wants to know who was the author of "To teach the young idea how to shoot?" In "The Seasons," by the poet Thompson, we find these lines:

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought;
To teach the young idea how to shoot.

——See Fowler & Co's lap robes, large assortment and prices to suit.

In answer to "A Citizen" the CAROLINIAN states that a tariff is either protection, or it is not. A tariff "for revenue only', is not protective. England has a tariff on certain imports, which she does not produce—coffee for instance. Hence, it has become common to speak of the policy of having a tariff "for revenue only" as "free trade," and so everybody understands it.

——TURNER'S N. C., Almanac, the Old Reliable for sale at Melick's store. Price 10 cents.

Of course the CAROLINIAN knows but little about the aims and purposes of the Farmers' Alliance beyond what is seen in print, but it believes the design or the organization to be one of self preservation and protection. The CAROLINIAN favors organizing to benefit the honest tillers of the soil—first, because it is just and right; and second, for the reason that it is only when the farmer prospers that the rest of us are enabled to lay by a penny for a rainy day.

——A car load of Yellow Seed Oats just received at Robinson & Co's.

Elder Wm. H. Pitts, who was well known throughout Eastern North Carolina and was Pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church at this place twenty years ago, died at Portsmouth, Va., on the 8th inst, at the advanced age of about 80 years. His funeral was attended by a number of the prominent ministers of the Conference and by members of the various Orders of which he was a member. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Manly, of Petersburg.

——There was a young weman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet
When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

Another of the "old guard," the title we confer on our first and continuing patrons, writes us:

Enclosed find $3 for subscription on account of the CAROLINIAN. I can't do without it. I have taken it from the first and I expect to continue. Though I live in the extreme end of the District I so fully endorse the editor's course in handling matters in general and politics in particular and get a certain amount of information from it that I cannot obtain in any other way that I desire to be set down for a life subscriber.

——The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity; Quantity and Quality People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price,

While the CAROLINIAN realizes the importance of capital as a factor in promoting the forward progress of the town it holds that CO-OPERATION is fully as important. Indeed, the latter is vitally so. We have some public spirited citizens—the Lord knows we need more of them, and Elizabeth City has fairly started on an upward movement, but the progress would be a good deal more rapid if there was a more general co-operation on the part of all the people.

St. Valentine is past. Once the day was quite differently observed from what it is in these latter times. The original object of the patron saint was to make it a day

"When maidens play expectant parts
And lovers nimbly caper;
The fateful day when cupid's darts
Are mostly made of paper."

But how changed its use not only into a medium of fun but the gratification of spite, causing many a maiden to feel

"Life's just become a trifle harder to endure
'Specially this life of mine;
And all on account of the caricature
That came as a Valentine,"

Patronize the merchant who advertises.

To the question, "Is a Postmaster eligible to the position of an Enumerator?" the CAROLINIAN answers that he is not.

The Net Fishermen are all at work and their catches are gradually increasing. The Seines will be started in a few days.

The renewal of subscriptions to the CAROLINIAN goes encouragingly on. Most of them say they "don't want to miss a single number." Such manifestations of appreciation of the paper are gratifying.

The presentation of the drama "Above the Clouds" at the Opera House on Monday night, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, was in every way a grand success. There was a crowded house and the performance was really creditable. We have some fine local theatrical talent.

LOCAL MENTION

The lenten season begins to-day.—Garden making is in progress.—The flower yards just look lovely.—Say, "Did you get a Valentine?"—Mr. D. B. Bradford has widened the sidewalk on the western side of his lot, very much improving the appearance.—The large new Sloop "Acme," of the Acme Wood & Fibre Co., of Buffalo City, N. C., is in port. It is a fine vessel.—With the fleet of oyster boats unloading the luscious bivalves at Zimmerman's Wharf, and he numerous vessels bringing the toothsome shad and rock from the river and sound to meet the regular Fish train, there is more than the usual activity all along our harbor now.—Hugh Cale has again returned from Washington City.—On Friday night the small boys were out in force, ringing down bells and distributing the comic and ridiculous missives yclept *Valentines!* Said one of 'em. "Don't you know

St. Valentines day is here
And it comes but once a year,

so we are going to make the most of it." And they did.—In consequence of inability to make collections Jacob Salomonsky, who for over twenty years has been one of our leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, has been forced to make an assignment. Jos Salomonsky, of Norfolk, is Assignee.—At last the "grippe" is losing its grip. But it had a pull at a majority of our denizens, causing a local poet to write:

In times like these the doctors skilled,
His hopes of curing offers.
His pockets are with money filled,
Drawn from the public coughers.

—J. H. Harris, the popular representative of the Fish house of Caleb Holey & Co, is here, and will remain for some time,—Col. C. Guirkin took charge of the Postoffice on Friday. There will be no change of clerks. As the old ones are efficient, obliging and accomodating, all parties endorse their retention.—The steeple of the new Baptist Church is now finished and it makes an imposing appearance.

The Carolinian Remarks:

That little dogs bark most, because that is all they can do.

That if certain busy-bodies would condescend to attend to their own business they might be more happy and also feel easier in what they are pleased to call their minds.

The Carolinian Observes:

That those who attempt to drown their sorrow in drink find that sorrow can swim.

That it never pays a man to take a part in a quarrel that don't in any way concern him.

Chilliness, dizziness, pains in the side and back, sleepiness, listlessness—in a word, a general torpor of the system—all these clearly indicate liver disease. Use Laxador in time and be cured. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents a package.

Preserve your baby's health by promptly administering Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the diseases of early childhood. Price 25 cents a bottle.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE AWFUL CALAMITY AT WASHINGTON.—The most vivid and startling pictures of the terrible tragedy in Washington, which resulted in the death of two of the members of Secretary Tracy's family were found in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER last week. They are strikingly perfect. Other pictures include one in reference to Gen. Sherman's seventieth birthday; a fine portrayal of the negro exodus from the Carolinas; St. Valentine's Day; scenes in the Student's Art League of New York, and a picture showing one of Chicago's most beautiful ladies, Mrs. Reginald de Koven. The leading editorial contribution is from one of the most noted and intelligent colored men of the United States, Prof. W. S. Scarborough, on "What Shall the Negro Do?"

THE TRIBUNE Almanac for 1890 contains the official returns from every State which voted in 1889. The Almanac also contains the thousand and one items of public and statistical information relative to the government, its revenues, trade, immigration, debt, specie, new laws, etc, etc which must be referred to by nearly every citizen every year, to answer questions that come up in the popular mind. The party platforms in the campaigns, a list of the new Congress, showing the Republican majority, and a wide variety of other interesting contents will be found in this excellent year book. Some of the special contents are Public Debt, Pensions, Currency, Coinage, Revenue and Foreign Trade Statements; important political legislation in Congress and in the various States in 1889; the New Navy, a complete and valuable statement; Apportionment of Congressmen; President Harrison's Inaugural Address in full; a list of Governors, with their salaries; records of 1889 in every department of Open Air Sports; Immigration; etc, THE TRIBUNE has made a new departure by including its Almanac in its new monthly, "Library of Tribune Extras," each number of which is 25 cts. a copy, the series for a year being $2.

The Question of a Quorum.

From Speech of Congressman Buchanan.

Article 1, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States says:

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

The question arises upon the construction to be given the words "and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business."

It is contended upon the one hand that these words require not only the actual presence of a majority in this Hall, but that they shall actually participate in the business by voting. It is claimed that they may be present, may call for the yeas and nays may raise points of order, may appeal from the decision of the Chair may move to adjourn, may debate propositions, may resort to all sorts of dilatory motions and to every human method of obstructing business, and yet if upon the roll-call they sit silent in their seats and refuse to respond, or even vote and then withdraw their votes, they are not present to do business. I have not overstated the claim. I have rather understated it. Upon the other hand it is claimed that the actual presence of a majority of the House of itself constitutes the quorum.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. Wadsworth, druggist.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all so nervous, feeble and cool for nothing
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Oyster Shells.

PARTIES wanting Oyster Shells, for fertilizing or filling up purposes, can now be supplied at my Wharf at 3 cents a bushel,
2-19 **N. R. Zimmerman,**

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA:—Pasquotank County: In the Superior Court.

Guirkin & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. E. J. Morgan, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution issued to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, in the above entitled action, I shall sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C, on Monday, March 17th, 1890, at 12 m, a certain tract of land, containing two acres, more or less, situated in Providence Township, Pasquotank county, N, C. Bounded as follows: Beginning at the road at Isaac Pritchard's line, running along said Pritchard's line N, W, course 710 feet to a point thence an easterly course to a pine at the road 610 feet, thence down the road a south course 370 feet to place of beginning, to satisfy said execution.

Feb. 12, 1890. T. P. WILCOX, Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Jacob Salomonsky
The Grandest Display of
Dress Goods
and
Clothing!
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City
The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASIMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A Fine Assortment of
Gents Furnishing Goods.
Store on Water Street
Elizabeth City, - - - N. C.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D C

ESSENTIAL OILS
SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTER GREEN SPEARMINT, &c.
Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc, by
DODGE & OLCOTT,
86 & 88 WILLIAM, ST., N. Y.
2-88.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER
Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
A pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP
Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
CURES PAIN

BULL'S For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, COUGH Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons SYRUP
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh Price 10 Cts. At all Druggists.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT JANY 13, 1890.

Mail and Express Southbound daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 12.05 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.35 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, leaves at 6.30 A. M, and returning, arrives at 2.10 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y., P. & N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Elyhouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH
FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by steamer, Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by N. W. & R. R., from Newberne, Washington, Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., from Pennsylvania and New York, by Transport R. R., from Portsmouth.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERT Superintend't.

ICE AND COAL!
RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

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Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It indicates to the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that admits of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar; sample copies Free. Address:—
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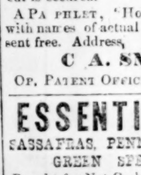
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK



One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $25 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be taken for it in NEW YORK.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER
SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE
Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value. It is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.
PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER. $3.00 A YEAR.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the
NORTH CAROLINIAN,
At the low combination price of $4 for both. Address PALEMON JOHN, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ho! you sleepers!
Rub your peepers!
Open wide each eye,

Don't be creepers,
Bargain reapers,
Now's the time to buy.

Right this Way for Bargains.

Don't be backward in coming forward, and don't fall over yourselves in the rush. We are no robbers; so we won't hold you up. Don't let anybody hold you down. What do we mean? We mean that it's about time for everybody to know that we're on deck again with

A Superb Stock of Winter Goods.

Goods which everybody will want, when the merits of our stock is understood. Our stock is like a baby; for it's all new. It's like a fat man, for it's awful big. It's like a beautiful woman, for it has lots of style. It's like a millionaire, for it's worth lots of, money. It's like high-toned women, because it has quality.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

must be the fate of everyone who gazes on these goods; not only because they are handsome, but because they are cheap in every sense of the word. Nobody CAN beat us on stock. Nobody SHALL beat us on price. Buy where you like, but see our stock before you buy. It'll be money in your pocketsand in ours too; for you want the best and cheapest and we have it.

Groceries, Hardware, China, Glassware, Rope, Twine, Paints, Oil, Hay, Lime, &c., &c.
AGENTS FOR "NEW LEE" COOK STOVES.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Your Attention is Asked
TO A FEW FACTS!

Do you know that FLORA carried the largest Stock—of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS AND OILS—in the City? This is true beyond doubt. He goes wherever these goods can be had to best advantage, and takes them in such lots as to get them at the lowest possible prices, paying Cash.

Is it any wonder that FLORA'S trade has grown larger and larger until he sells more of these goods than any House in the City? Throngs are to be seen at almost any time during business hour at this popular Store, all of whom are so well pleased that they they deem it a pleasure to buy of him when in want.

But it is not necessary to come to the store to enjoy this privilege. You can order whatever you wish and know that you are paying the very lowest price for what you get.

Tobacco and Snuff at Factory Prices! Agent for Dupont's Powder.

TO BE HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS, BUY YOUR GOODS OF
J. H. FLORA,
Southwest Corner Main and Water Streets,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
Have in Their
FALL & WINTER STOCK.
Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

PERFECTION -IN-
BAKING, COOKING and ROASTING.
—BY THE USE OF THE FAMOUS—
OTHELLO RANGE,
WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR, HIGH SHELF OR WATER-BACK.
YOU Can heat your house thoroughly, HEALTHFULLY and ECONOMICALLY with the
TORRID STEEL DRUM FURNACE.
Those who use the TORRID always praise it. Send for FURNACE BOOK giving heating capacity and prices.
ORR PAINTER & CO., READING, PA.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE!
ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!
HAS NO HOOPS!
NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!!
NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!
HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.
PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.
LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.
CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.
Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.
FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS
FULL PRICE-LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

FREE PACKAGE
FOR MEN ONLY
Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment were restored to health by use of
SEMINAL PASTILLES.
A Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely lost and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases resulting from Indiscretion, Exposure, Over Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure a TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, &c.
THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY
VIGOROUS HEALTH
Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that is CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or loss of time. Valuable testimonials from scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease, its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted enfeebling elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and flesh.
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners,
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Address

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A Budget of Dispatches Received From Various Sources.

A Steamboat Wrecked and Six Persons Drowned.

The towboat Port Eads, Captain Nelson Davis, of the St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, was sunk in the morning at 7 o'clock at the site of the new railroad bridge, two miles below Memphis. She carried a crew of about forty men, and for a time the wildest rumors prevailed, the loss of life being placed at from twenty-five to thirty-five, but it was soon learned that only seven persons were drowned. The Port Eads had a tow of six grain-laden barges and one fuel barge, destined for New Orleans from Cairo. They passed the city shortly before 7 in the morning in a heavy fog, hugging the Tennessee shore closely. The steamer approached the bridge as slowly as possible, but owing to the dense fog, she ran upon the sunken pier. A moment later she was seen to stop suddenly, hang stationary for a minute, and then swing round with heavy force and settle on one side. Men ran from every direction to the yawl, fighting each other in panic-stricken desperation to reach it. One man detached the ropes holding it and was about climb in, when water rushed in over the boat's deck and all ran to the other side. Another wave closed over the boat's deck, and all ran to the side when she settled lower. Ten of the crew were taken to the United States Hospital near by, suffering from cuts and bruises, and the remainder were cared for at the houses along the shore. The Port Eads was valued at $50,000. The barges and contents are uninjured.

A Woman Flogged by Women.

Hattie Frasier, a colored woman, and the mother of a mulatto child, is the victim of a severe handling. She was one of the colored persons who did not join in the chorus of condemnation of the Barnwell (S. C.) lynching. She said the murdered men had only got what they deserved, and this opinion was very openly expressed.

While asleep in her house with her infant the other night, she was aroused by some one trying to get in at the door. Not suspecting anything, she went out, with her child in her arms, to see what was the matter. At the door she was seized and thrown down. Her infant was jerked from her arms and thrown on the ground. She was then dragged some ways from the house, and subjected to a fearful beating. The assailants were in male attire, and wore black masks and caps.

After the departure of the Black Caps the woman dragged herself back to her house, where she found her child lying on the ground. The next day she identified two of her assailants. They were colored women living near her, and were at once arrested. These women turned State's evidence, and confessed that the flogging was done by a band of twenty colored women, who were dressed in men's clothes.

Upon their testimony fifteen of the women were arrested.

A Drink Cost Him His Life.

J. McGoldrick, aged between 50 and 60 years, a tanner by trade, reached Rome, N. Y., from Taberg, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad at 9:30 A. M., intending to take a train a few minutes later for Fonda, where he was going to work. While waiting in Rome he crossed the track and went to the little Stanwix Hotel to get a drink. In returning he slipped and fell upon the east-bound passenger track of the Central road. He carried a bundle of working clothes and a tanner's knife. The knife was 18 inches long and 1¾ inches broad. He fell in such a way as to drive the knife about six inches into his right side, the blade entering between the second and third ribs and penetrating his lung. He managed to rise, pulled out the knife, and staggered across the remaining three of the Central's tracks, falling in front of the depot. He died about half an hour later. He leaves a widow and three children. He was an industrious man and had worked for many years at Owens's tannery in Taberg.

Boats Blown to Sea.

The storm which prevailed on the Virginia coast for two days proved most destructive, and a number of oyster boats were blown to sea. The sloop Golden Rule sank in Lynn Haven inlet, and Captain Jones died from exhaustion after being rescued by life savers. The sloop Annie has been missing and her crew were thought to have perished. The crew of the sloop Wyandotte, which went ashore at Virginia Beach, was rescued by the life savers, as was also the crew of the schooner T. M. Thomas, which sank in Ocracoke Inlet, near Hatteras. It is estimated that twenty lives were lost in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay by the storm.

St. Louis Gets a Shaking Up.

At 7:05 o'clock the other morning two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis. The disturbance was most powerful in the southern portion of the city, where many people were so badly frightened that they ran into the streets. The bottles in drug stores and barrooms were shaken together and in some instances broken. Reports from the southern suburb of Coronddet show that the shocks were very violent there. At first it was supposed that the powder magazine at Jefferson barracks had exploded, but the powder was discovered intact, and then the true solution was discovered.

Children Faint in Church.

The other night while vesper services were in progress in St. John's Catholic Church, at Westminster, Md., some of the children complained of feeling badly, and immediately after fainted away. While they were being carried out into the open air other children were similarly affected. After reaching the street nearly all quickly revived, but there are several who were afterward confined to their beds. Some of the adults also felt sick. The man in charge of the furnace had permitted the gas to escape into the church.

The Steak Strangled Her.

While Mrs. Lucius Skinner, of Taberg, N. Y., was getting breakfast the other morning her little daughter Jessie, aged two and one-half years, asked for something to eat. Mrs. Skinner gave the little girl a piece of steak, which she put in her mouth and ran into the bedroom. On the way the meat slipped down her throat. She tried to tell her father what had happened, but could not make him understand, and was strangled to death in a few minutes.

Went Down in the Pacific.

The German steamer Sakkarah, with her cargo of 19,000 bags of coffee, has been totally lost at Punta de Remedias, near Acajutla, in the Pacific Ocean. The crew were all saved.

ALL WERE MURDERED.

A Ghastly Spectacle on the Frozen Prairie.

Four bodies lying on the cold, windswept prairie were the ghastly marks of a tragedy discovered by two cowboys near Wichita, Kan. James Horner and Thomas Hemps were riding along when they came upon a mover's wagon, from which the horses were missing. A short distance from the wagon was the body of a man apparently about fifty years of age. There were four bullet-wounds in his body.

Near the man lay a woman, apparently the same age. The body was evidently that of his wife. There was bullet-wound in the side of her head and a hole clear through her breast. Two feet away was the corpse of a beautiful girl evidently twenty. The face was turned upward. She had been shot through the head and the congealed blood had matted her hair, making an awful picture. Near by was the body of a boy. An ugly bullet-hole in the forehead showed how he met his end.

The object of the murders must have been robbery, for the whole of the traveling outfit was completely stripped. There was nothing left to show the identity of the dead people. The discovery was reported to Purcell and a deputy-marshal set out to investigate. The cowboys say that from the condition of the bodies the shooting probably occurred ten days previous.

LOST IN A SNOWSTORM.

Picnickers Have a Thrilling Adventure.

A party of young persons living in Colorado Springs, Col., have had a thrilling adventure. They left the city early for a day's picnicking in Cheyenne Canyon. At the hour of starting the weather was like a June day. A storm came upon them suddenly, and grave fears were entertained by their friends. Searching parties were out all night, but without success. Next morning word came that they had found refuge in a ranch building. Several of the party suffered from exposure, but none of them were in danger. The searchers were not so fortunate, as several of them were badly frostbitten.

J. E. Webster, a contractor of Denver, lost his life in the blizzard. He had been out in the country on business, and returning home he was overcome, sank down in a drift and was frozen to death.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SARAH RICE and Amelia Vallancourt were fatally burned in the one-story waste house of the Tremont and Suffolk Company's mill, at Lowell, Mass.

A FIRE which broke out at Rochester, N. Y., caused a loss of nearly $100,000. J. K. Hunt's large box factory and two adjoining building were entirely destroyed.

THE American Federation of Labor, according to a Boston dispatch, proposes to raise a gigantic fund of $5,000,000 to support the contemplated eight-hour strike of May 1, 1890.

MORE than 6000 people attended a public reception to Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in Brooklyn. General W. T. Sherman and Mayor Chapin were among the speakers.

ALASKA SHAFT at Mount Carmel, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's largest colliery, has been closed. One thousand hands are thrown out of employment.

THE new glass works at Blairsville, Penn., were blown down during a severe storm. Charles E. Barr, Superintendent, and a Mr. Bierney were killed, and a number of persons injured.

A FEARFUL storm has raged throughout Western Pennsylvania. Snow, hail, rain and wind played great havoc. In Pittsburg no damage was done by the wind, but the snow and slush blockaded many of the streets and stopped street-car traffic.

GOVERNOR HILL sent a message to the New York Legislature advising it to pass the World's Fair bill as originally presented.

A TRAIN wreck occurred near Harrisburg, Penn., which resulted in the death of the fireman and injuries to four other persons. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

THE house occupied by Miss Caroline Lane, in Luneberg, Mass., was burned to the ground. Miss Lane, who was 80 years old and lived alone, perished.

THE sardine factory at Machiasport Village, Me., its wharf, some coal sheds and 30,000 feet of lumber were burned, it is thought, by an incendiary.

South and West.

F. A. WALTON, a trusted employe of the Pacific Express Company at Dallas, Texas, absconded with a package containing $35,000.

A WRIT of error has been granted to the Chicago Anarchists in Joliet Penitentiary, so that their case may again be brought before the United States Supreme Court.

FIVE Chinese on their way to Dutch Flat, Cal., were overwhelmed by an avalanche and killed.

THE Navajo Indians in San Juan County, New Mexico, have been harrassing the settlers on account of the recent killing of an Indian. About five hundred warriors left their reservation, and the settlers were greatly alarmed.

AFTER the adjournment of the Montana Senate, eight Democratic Senators, incensed at the ruling of Lieutenant-Governor Rickards in counting them present when they refused to vote, took trains going in different directions. They said they were going beyond the State line to get out of reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Their absence blocked all legislation.

THE election for Governor of West Virginia in November, 1888, has just been decided by the inauguration of A. Brooks Fleming, the Democratic candidate.

SENATOR PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, has commenced an open warfare against Chicago for the World's Fair.

THERE are said to be fully 6000 people in North Dakota who are in need of assistance. The afflicted people are mostly Americans and Scandinavians.

NEWS was brought to Birmingham, Ala., of the killing of two white men and the wounding of three others in a fight with colored men which occurred in Bibb County, fifty miles south of Birmingham.

A DISPATCH from Stephen, Minn., states that the worst blizzard within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant was raging. The wind was from the north, and the air was a cloud of snow. The mercury registered ten cents below zero, and it was growing colder.

PRESIDENT FITZGERALD, of the Irish National League, issued an address from Lincoln, Neb., calling for funds in view of coming elections in Great Britain.

SEVEN boys were drowned in the river at Carrollton, near New Orleans, La., by the sinking of two yawls in which they were taking a ride.

A GREAT rush of settlers to the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota was made when the President's proclamation opening that territory was issued. The best lands were soon literally covered with claimants.

NEARLY half a block of buildings have been destroyed by fire at Morris, Minn.

THE Legislature of West Virginia passed a resolution favoring the pensioning of all Federal soldiers of the war and instructing Senators and Representatives to vote for the passage of such a bill.

SETH TWOMBLEY, Charles Buford and Henry LaClocke, crew of the ill fated train which collided at South Englewood, Chicago, in which seven people were killed, have been placed on trial for murder.

JIM SEALS and his family attempted to cross Yellow Creek in a wagon near Burnsville, Miss., and the wagon capsized, drowning four children, aged from two to ten years.

A SCHEME to legalize lotteries in North Dakota was defeated in the lower house of the Legislature after it had gone through the Senate.

WILLIAM FERRELL, a farmer of Ironton, Ohio, was killed by his son, who is less than twenty years old. Young Ferrell interfered to protect his mother in a dispute between her and his father.

Washington.

SENATOR SHERMAN and Murat Halstead, the Cincinnati editor, succeeded Governor Campbell, of Ohio, as witnesses before the House Committee on the Balfot Box Forgery.

NOMINATIONS by the President: James W. Remick to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire; Paris Kilbourne, to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; Collectors of Customs—Alanson W. Beard, district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; George B. Edmonds, at Fairfield, Conn.; Louis McKenzie Bell, at Alexandria, Va.; J. H. Pinkerton, at St. Mark's, Fla.; Frank A. Vaughan, at Saluria, Tex.

THE Colored Convention elected P. B. S. Pinchback President of the new organization and adjourned after issuing an address to the country.

THE Senate Committee on Territories directed Chairman Platt to favorably report the bill for the admission of Idaho as a State.

THE President sent to the Senate the name of Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

THE President has signed the proclamation opening the Sioux reservation in South Dakota. He has also issued an order establishing land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain.

DIPLOMATIC nominations by the President: Samuel Marrill, of Indiana, to be Consul-General at Constantinople; J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Harris B. Newberry, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid. United States Consuls: Edward Bedloe, of Pennsylvania, at Amoy; C. I. Croft, of North Dakota, at Carthagena, United States of Colombia; James R. Danforth, of Pennsylvania, at Kehl; Ferdinand A. Husher, of Minnesota, at Fort Stanley and St. Thomas; Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, at Montevideo; Henry R. Myers, of South Dakota, at San Salvador; Levi W. Myers, of Iowa, at Victoria, B. C.; Felix A. Matthews, of California, at Tangier; Frederick M. Ryder, of Connecticut, at Quebec, Canada; A. D. Stewart, of Virginia, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

JUDICIAL nominations: James O'Brien, of Minnesota, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Cornelius H. Hanford, to be United States District Judge for the District of Washington; George N. Wiswell, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER appeared before the House Committee on Post-offices and read an elaborate statement in favor of a system of postal telegraphy.

Foreign.

THE Pope has issued a decree empowering the Bishops in all countries recently visited by the influenza to absolve the faithful from fasting until further notice.

THE municipal authorities of Lisbon have given 100 contos to the Portuguese national defence fund. The Archbishop convened the clergy and directed them to collect funds for this purpose in every parish.

THE Colonial Federation Conference was opened at Melbourne, Australia. James Service, Prime Minister of Victoria, was elected to preside. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

GENERAL SALAMANCA, Governor-General of Cuba, died at Havana, after a brief illness.

WHILE the British man-of-war Barracouta was testing her boilers off Margate, England, one of the cylinders exploded, killing two of the crew and injuring ten others.

AT a meeting of the Canadian Farmers' Institute held at Toronto a motion advocating "free corn from America" was carried. Farmers claim it is cheaper to import corn than to raise it.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY bodies were recovered from the mine at Abersychan, England, where the explosion occurred. Many affecting scenes were witnessed. Among them the discovery of grouped bodies of a father and five sons.

THE Duke of Orleans, son of the Count of Paris, pretender to the throne of France, was arrested in Paris for violating the Expulsion law by returning to France.

PRINCE AUGUSTUS, of Saxe-Coburg, grandson of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, is suffering from dementia. He has been placed in an asylum at Gratz, Styria.

GENERAL L. CHINCHILLA, formerly Spanish Minister of War, has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

THE Greek steamer Spyridion Vagliano was wrecked near Falmouth, England. Of those who were on board eight persons were saved. The captain of the vessel was drowned, and thirteen others were missing.

CARDINAL PECCI, brother of the Pope, who had been ill for several days with pneumonia, died at Rome, aged 83 years.

THERE is a row in social circles in Canada owing to the fact that only twenty members of Parliament out of a house of 215 were invited to the big annual dance at the Government House.

THE Pope received Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, with every manifestation of friendship and approval.

THE British Parliament was opened and the Queen's speech was read from the throne by the Lord High Chancellor.

THE Portuguese Government has forbidden the holding of a patriotic meeting which was to have taken place at Lisbon. A contemplated patriotic procession through the streets was also prohibited.

SENATOR ARISTIDES LOBO, the Brazilian Minister of the Interior, has resigned in consequence of a disagreement with General Fonseca, the President.

LATER NEWS.

THE wife of J. G. Fisher, of Rutledge, Penn., committed suicide by setting her clothes on fire.

THE annual Convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association met in New York city. James W. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*, President of the association, was in the chair.

IN the recent hurricane that swept the North Atlantic, the herring schooner Isaac A. Chapman, of Gloucester, Mass., is thought to have been lost with the eight men comprising her crew.

A LANDSLIDE occurred on the mountain above the Suislaw River, at Florence, Ore., burying the house of A. F. Andrews and killing Mrs. Andrews, her daughter and little son. Andrews and an elder son were thrown into the river, and after floating on the debris all night, were picked up several miles below in an almost dying condition.

AN express train was wrecked on the Wisconsin Central road near Mellen Junction and six passengers were injured, but none fatally.

A FATAL railroad collision occurred at Coaling, Ala., in which an engineer was killed and a dozen persons injured.

WHEN the case of the men indicted for attempting to bribe the Cronin jury was called before Judge Waterman at Chicago, the four defendants pleaded guilty.

THERE is great excitement in Lathrop, Mo., and in the surrounding towns over a crusade inaugurated against liquor. The movement is spreading rapidly, and all the women have abandoned domestic duties to attend meetings.

THE House Committee on Territories decided to report favorably Delegate Carey's bill for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming as a State.

THE Senate in executive session have finally disposed of the nomination of Thomas J. Morgan to be Commissioner of Internal Affairs by a vote in the affirmative.

SECRETARY BLAINE resumed his official duties at the State Department for the first time since his recent bereavements, and one of his first acts was the appointment of S. A. Brown, of Washington, as Chief Clerk of the Department.

A FIRE in Paris has destroyed Osborn's library, valued at $400,000 and containing many unique historical documents.

THE Duke of Orleans, who went to Paris with the avowed intention of enlisting in the French army, and who was then arrested on the charge of violating the law exiling from France all pretenders to the French throne, was arraigned before the Tribunal of the Seine and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A GUN burst on one of the ships of the German squadron off Smyrna and killed one sailor and injured two.

THOMAS KANE was hanged in the jail yard at Toronto, Canada, for the murder of his wife in November last. He met his fate resolutely.

THE Manitoba Legislature decided to abolish the official use of the French language in that province by a vote of 26 to 10. The French-speaking people are very indignant and will appeal the matter to higher tribunals.

FAMILY OF SIX PERISH.

Father and Mother and Four Children Drowned.

A chain of four lakes, known as the Binnewaters, is located along the line of the Waterkill Valley Railroad, a few miles from Kingston, N. Y. They are great resorts for pleasure seekers, both summer and winter, as they abound with fish and are surrounded by woods. The third Binnewater, which is between six and seven miles from there, has been the scene of an appalling accident. The four children of Jacob R. Slater went skating on the lake, the ice being hardly two inches thick. They had been skating a little while only when the ice gave way and they were struggling in the water.

Their cries for help were heard by their parents, who hastened to the scene only to find that their loved ones were far from the shore beyond their reach. The mother, frantic with grief, and with uplifted hands, ran wildly in the direction of her children in a vain attempt to rescue them. As she approached the spot where they had broken through, the ice gave way beneath her feet, and she, too, was floundering about in the water. Mr. Slater, who was only a few feet behind his wife, also fell in, and all were drowned.

News of the accident spread rapidly, and by nightfall hundreds of people lined the shore of the lake while efforts were being made to recover the bodies.

A MORMON DEFEAT.

The Gentiles in Control at Salt Lake City for the First Time.

The Gentiles, after an exciting election, have obtained control of the Municipal Council of Salt Lake City for the first time in its history.

The official returns give George B. Scott (Gentile) for Mayor a majority of 809; Louis Hyams (Gentile) for Recorder, 539; J. B. Walden (Gentile) for Treasurer, 659; E. R. Clute (Gentile) for Assessor, 466; J. M. Young (Gentile) for Marshall, 773. The remainder of the Gentile ticket, including fifteen Councilmen, are elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 400.

Speaking editorially upon the contest, Judge C. C. Goodwin, of the Salt Lake City *Tribune*, says:

"A great wave of thankfulness will sweep over Utah to-day. The blow delivered yesterday upon the Mormonism as a political power was a terrible one, and the news of it will strike upon thousands of hearts like a visible answer to prayers. February 10, 1890, marks an epoch in Utah's history."

A MONSTROUS ICEBERG.

One 700 Feet High and a Mile Long Passed by a Steamship.

Reports of dangerous icebergs lying directly in the path of Western-bound steamships still come in, and the hydrographic officers have warned mariners of the dangers attending a "northern passage." Captain Evans, of the British steamship Minnola, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburg, reports having passed within a few miles of a floating island of ice 700 feet high and a mile long.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

34TH DAY.—The Senate took up the bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Clerk finished the reading of the bill, which had been begun the day previous. Various formal amendments were offered and agreed to.... Mr. Blair resumed his speech on his National Educational bill.... Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution providing for an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River and the harbors of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg and Memphis.... In executive session, a motion of Mr. Edmunds to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified, was called up and laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 13.

35TH DAY.—Mr. Hoar introduced a bill which provides that all soldiers who have lost the use of both hands shall receive $100 a month in lieu of the pension they now receive.... The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma. An amendment was offered to incorporate "No Man's Land," but the Senators voted it down. The Senate bill for the organization of the National Zoological Park and the House bill to constitute Albany a port of immediate transportation were passed.

36TH DAY.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma.... The Educational bill was taken up, and Mr. Blair continued his opening speech in support of that measure.... The Senate took up the nomination of Thomas J. Morgan to be Indian Commissioner and debated for an hour and a half without coming to a vote.... Among the bills introduced and referred were: By Mr. Pierce—To create an agricultural commission to investigate the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the country, and by Mr. Ingalls—Establishing a free bathing beach on the Potomac River, near the Washington Monument grounds.

37TH DAY.—The Morgan resolution, congratulating the new Republic of Brazil, a resolution inviting the King of the Hawaiian Islands to send a delegate to the International Conference, and a motion of Mr. Jones to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River in the Indian Territory were passed.

In the House.

38TH DAY.—The Democrats carried out their policy of silent protest against the rulings of the Speaker by declining to vote upon the question of approving the journal. It was, however, approved by a vote of yeas, 153; nays, 0—the constitutional quorum being counted by the Speaker.... Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and recommitted.... Mr. Tarsney offered a resolution reciting that it is charged that many hundred individuals entered Oklahoma in violation of the act of Congress, and directing the Speaker to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Rules.... A bill for the relief of the survivors of the Samoan disaster was passed.

39TH DAY.—Bills were passed increasing to $100 a month the pension of General Duryea, of "Duryea's Zouaves," and appropriating $40,000 for the maintenance of the Marion branch of the National Home for the Volunteer Soldiers for 1890.

40TH DAY.—The journal of the proceedings of the previous meeting was read, and, although the Democrats did not demand a detailed reading of that document, they insisted upon a yea and nay vote upon its approval. It was approved—yeas, 149; nays, 1. Mr. Wickham introduced for reference a bill, the purpose of which is to prevent gerrymandering in the States. It provides that the Representatives elected to the Fifty-second Congress shall be returned from the same districts as similar Representatives elected to the Fifty-first Congress.... Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the new code of rules, and the House proceeded to consider it. Arguments were made in opposition to the proposed rules, especially the clause making 100 members a quorum in the Committee of the Whole. Pending further discussion the House adjourned.

41ST DAY.—The journal of the previous day's proceedings containing a yea and nay vote upon which the Speaker counted a quorum, the Democrats would not by their silence acquiesce in its approval, and a roll call was rendered necessary. It was approved—yeas, 150; nays, 1.... The general debate on the new code of rules was continued.

42D DAY.—The journal having been read, Mr. Boutelle asked unanimous consent for its approval, but objections came from the Democratic side, and a roll-call was made necessary. The journal was approved.... The general debate on the new code of rules for the House was continued.

GREAT MINE DISASTER.

A Hundred and Fifty Men Entombed in an English Colliery.

A cable dispatch from London says: An explosion occurred in a colliery at Abersychan, in Monmouthshire. Three hundred miners were imprisoned and for several hours no communication could be had with them. An opening was finally effected, and at noon many of them had been rescued. Rescuing parties are still searching for those remaining in the mine. It is feared that it will be impossible to rescue the miners who are still imprisoned. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon forty bodies have been taken from the mine.

The cause of the explosion was the flooding of pits adjacent to that in which the explosion occurred. By the flooding of these pits gas was displaced and forced into the pit, where work was in progress, and there it ignited and exploded. There must have been a great quantity of gas, as the explosion had tremendous force. It was heard at a distance of a mile. All the gearing in the shaft was thrown into the air as if from the mouth of a volcano, and simultaneously a vast bright volume of flame shot upward, followed by a dense heavy column of smoke.

The first party of rescuers organized endeavored to penetrate the pit through the old workings. They got far enough to be able to see groups of the dead, but they could not reach them, and were compelled to retreat by the suffocating volumes of smoke that rose in that direction. Upon the first appearance of a diminution in the volume of smoke rescuers went down the main shaft and reached the scene of the catastrophe. They rescued a large number of miners yet alive, but all very badly burned, and they brought out sixty dead bodies, nearly all so multilated that the recognition of their identity is impossible. The latest estimate of the dead is 150.

POSTAL PRIZES.

Twelve Gold Medals for the Quickest Men on Railway Routes.

General Order No. 303, just issued by the General Superintendent of the Postoffice Department, notifies the railway postal clerks throughout the country that at the close of 1890 twelve gold medals will be presented to the most efficient men.

They will be known as "The Postmaster General Medals," and one will be awarded to the clerk in each of the eleven divisions who shall have made the best general record on the largest number of cards representing postoffices distributed by routes or by counties, modified by the class of the clerk, the error slip record and the car work.

The twelfth medal will be awarded to the clerk of any class in any division who shall during the year correctly distribute, in the shortest time and with the largest number of separations, cards representing the greatest number of postoffices.

Committees to determine the award of the division medals will be selected by the clerks in their respective divisions, in a manner to be arranged by the Division Superintendent, and a committee to award the twelfth medal will be designated by the General Superintendent.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Great Damage to Property in Oregon and Washington.

Heavy rains and melting snow have resulted in disastrous floods in Oregon and Washington. Portland, Ore., was partly submerged, and the only travel through the principal business streets was by small boats. Many bridges were swept away. All railroad communication south and east of Portland was cut off for five days.

The wagon bridge across the Willamette River at Salem, Ore., was carried away. The structure was 1000 feet long and cost about $75,000. No less than ten million logs have been swept away on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Large quantities of sawed lumber and a number of sawmills on the river have also been carried away. The damage was estimated at over $500,000.

At Tacoma, Washington, the Willamette River was higher than for twenty years past, and much damage was inflicted.

LETTERS from Tientsin, China, report terrible suffering from overcrowding and starvation. The roads leading to the large cities are crowded with famishing refugees, and the people are offering their children for sale.

THE Russian Government will shortly issue a ukase prohibiting Germans from colonizing in Southern Russia, where recently they have settled in considerable numbers.

A RUSH FOR LAND.

The Sioux Reservation in South Dakota Open for Settlement.

A Great Scramble by Settlers for Desirable Locations.

The President by proclamation has opened the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and established land offices at Pierre and Chamberlain. Reciting that the different bands of Sioux Indians had relinquished all claims to the land in question, provision is made by the proclamation for the future homes of the tribe, and any lands occupied by religious societies are given such societies. The proclamation provides that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation, outside of the separate reservations for the Indians, except American Island, Farm Island and Niobrara Island, regarding which islands special provisions are made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States upon the terms, at the price and in the manner set forth in the Act of the Commission, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the Homestead law (except section 2301 thereof), and under the law relating to town sites. It is provided, however, that all persons who, between February 27, 1885, and April 27, 1885, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws of the United States.

A dispatch from Chamberlain describes the rush for the newly-opened territory as follows:

There was a rush for the Sioux Reservation hours before it became known that the President's proclamation had opened the new territory. It was a grand sight, viewed from the high bluffs on the east side of the river, to see the teams with their great lumber-loads dashing across the river on a dead run, up the bluff on American Island and finally being lost to sight in the heavy timber.

The Indian police, to the number of nearly one hundred, had been placed as a guard to prevent any premature invasion, but they stood dazed and helpless as they viewed the great and irresistible rush for the reservation. A most novel sight was the moving of a large building, under which had been placed heavy timbers and wheels. This, like the other wagons, was pulled across the river by galloping horses.

It took but a few minutes for the several sections on the valuable bottom to be literally covered with claimants, and it will take a score of lawyers to solve the problem as to who are the rightful owners.

The local town-site boomers undoubtedly secured an advantage over the other organized boomers by a few minutes, but among the boomers are a number who intend to secure homestead filings if possible, which if persisted in, will complicate the matter to such an extent as to result in a protracted legal struggle. While this rush and conflict was going on for the bottom lands many other intending settlers rushed promptly into the uplands and began at once the erection of houses, and these are prepared to defend their rights as against later settlers, determinedly guarding against any invasion of their lands.

At night the settlers encamped on their claims. The new land office will be organized at once and be in running order by the time the lands are surveyed, when filings will be tendered by settlers. The land is as yet unsurveyed, and settlers will for the present have to secure squatters' rights.

There were a number of smash-ups in the rush, but no fatalities were reported. The city was in a great uproar. Bells ringing, whistles blowing, cannons booming, shouting of excited men and the rushing of teams made a veritable bedlam.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is just seventy years old.

SENATOR HAWLEY practices on the violin every day.

MR. GLADSTONE keeps six private secretaries at work.

SPAIN'S little King has an income of one million dollars a year.

THE White House will soon contain a portrait of Grover Cleveland.

CHIEF JUSTICE CORLISS, of North Dakota, is only thirty-one years of age.

SENATOR GORMAN is an expert on baseball, and was formerly a noted amateur player.

IN June next King Leopold's jubilee will be appropriately celebrated at Liege, Belgium.

CARDINAL NEWMAN is eighty-eight years old, but still clear-headed and physically spry and active.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER never permits wine to be served at any of his entertainments.

JAMES WHISTLER, London's eccentric American painter, is comining over for a visit in the spring.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Ohio's new Senator, will occupy James Gordon Bennett's villa at Newport next season.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S friends are apprehensive again about his health, which is said to be much impaired.

SENATOR INGALLS'S daily luncheon at the Senate restaurant consists of nine oysters fresh from the shells.

DR. MCCOSH, ex-President of Princeton, didn't stop teaching until he had educated thirty-seven college Presidents.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the humorist, is a little man who talks in a sharp, quick way. He is tired of humorous writing.

AMONG the many messages of sympathy received by Secretary Tracy were cablegrams from Queen Victoria and the King of Italy.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, will, according to a London journal, shortly wed "an immensely wealthy American Catholic."

THE richest man in Alabama is H. F. De Bordeleben, a Birmingham iron manufacturer, who is supposed to be worth about $8,000,000.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES always retires at the same hour, eats dinner in the middle of the day and walks at least two miles every twenty-four hours.

MONEY is being raised for the erection of a monumental statue of Commodore Vanderbilt on the campus of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has a full beard, dresses better than most authors and lives at Hartford, between Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

PRINCE ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, and his wife will have receptions in every Canadian city and town they visit during their tour through the Dominion.

BUFFALO BILL is quoted as saying that he does not wonder that Christopher Columbus wanted to get away from Spain, as he felt very much that way himself.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON comes from an old and formerly wealthy Southern family. At the outbreak of the war he had from 2000 to 3000 slaves on his plantations.

THE Khan of Khiva and the Emin of Bokhara are to make a tour through Europe this year, but the Russian Government stipulated that they are not to visit England.

THE Emperor of Russia has been in a state of insane panic, the result being that he has sunk into the deepest despondency, and constantly insists that his end is approaching.

ASTONISHMENT is expressed by many people upon learning that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Randall never studied law. One began his career as a merchant, and the other as a journalist.

THE first cash John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil Company fame, ever had was twenty-five cents, which he earned by working for a farmer so that he might go to the circus.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, strengthens the nerves and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such is its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time, and Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. It is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A Peculiar Lake.

Reelfoot Lake, the locality of the earthquake which caused so much excitement in Obion County, Mo., is one of the most interesting in the United States. Reelfoot Lake is about thirty miles long and eight or nine wide. It lies in the western portion of Obion County, Tennessee, parallel with the Mississippi River at that point.

The lake was formed by the great earthquake which happened about the year 1810. The shock split the earth wide open, and the waters of the Mississippi rushing over left the immense lake in a few seconds' time. All the country round about for miles on every side of the lake is still marked by upheavals and depressions. No wonder the inhabitants of that region became panic-stricken; they have by tradition the terrible event which so frightened their ancestors eighty years ago.

Reelfoot Lake presents the appearance, all times of the year, of a thickly studded turnip patch. The growth known as "bonnets," broad leaves floating on the surface attached to stems which are often many feet long springing from the bottom of the lake, give one the impression from the shore that he is looking upon an immense field of solid soil, yet thousands of skiffs, especially in winter, skim the surface. The rasping of the keel, over the "bonnets" sounds like sandpapering a wooden instrument.

From all portions of the country, geese and duck hunters gather there in the winter. Boston, New York, Louisville, Cincinnati—nearly every city, in fact, has its club house on the shores of this wonderful lake, and the birds flock there by millions.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

Rowing in Front of a Mirror.

A scheme to correct the faults of the candidates for the Yale crew has been devised by Captain Allen. It is a simple mirror, about six feet in length and three feet in width, suspended from the ceiling over the rowing tank in such a way that it is just above the oars, and can be moved opposite any place in the boat. This enables the men to watch their rowing movements, and it is believed will aid materially in teaching and correcting the men of their faults.—*Boston Record.*

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

GREEN corn now tickles the palates of San Franciscans.

A Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for Coughs and Colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

ABOUT 200,000 persons are on the pay rolls of the United States Government, and it takes some $165,000,000 annually for wages.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
☞ Sold